

PERSPECTIVE 88



Black Africa Debt burden crushes black Africa

By Joseph Makokha
Special to The Star

NAIROBI, (Kenya) — Crystall ball-gazers seeking clues to Africa's political and economic future for 1988 are likely to discern at best a cloudy re-run of 1987, with its vicious circle of economic woes, environmental disasters and political tensions.

The confidence that was generated by joint action in the wake of the 1984-85 drought, accompanied by substantial international sympathy and support, turned to disillusionment if not despair in 1987.

This was mainly due to Africa's failure to convince its creditors and trade partners in the industrialized world to reschedule the continent's staggering \$200 billion debt or convert it to grant status, if not cancel it outright.

As if the debt burden was not enough, 1987 came to a close with threats of yet another famine in parts of the continent, including

Ethiopia, two years after its worst famine in living memory. Lack of rain, civil strife, over-population and erosion of farmland in the north have conspired to leave more than five million Ethiopian peasants entirely dependent on the largesse of foreign donors.

After the 1984-85 drought, experts predicted famine would hit Ethiopia again, but probably after an 11-year gap. What surprised them was the way drought returned with such speed and severity.

Although black Africa suffered some of its usual political convulsions — Captain Thomas Sankara was overthrown and killed in Burkina Faso — and agonized over the seemingly endless apartheid conflict, it was economics that concentrated the minds of most leaders in 1987. The financial crisis, which Africans attribute to the reluctance of creditors to address the debt problem on a multilateral basis, was underscored by the World Bank's annual development report of 1987.

It said that even if suggested improvements in the global economy are adopted — which look unlikely at the moment — Africa still has relatively poor prospects compared with other developing regions; its per capita GNP in 1985 would still be below the 1980-88 average.

Average GNP in sub-Saharan Africa in 1985 was \$400 per head (\$110 in Ethiopia, \$290 in Kenya and Tanzania, \$680 in Zimbabwe, \$800 in Nigeria, \$1,100 in Congo), compared with \$1,640 in Brazil, \$2,100 in Panama, \$7,420 in Singapore and \$14,480 in Kuwait.

The financial disintegration is undermining some of independent Africa's proudest gains — in education and health. Many observers believe the basic problem lies in commodities. Africa depends on commodities for its foreign exchange and prices are at record lows.

Earnings from commodities in 1986 were \$19 billion less than in 1985, when prices were already miserably low. Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the UN Eco-

nomics Commission for Africa, has pointed out that many countries spent their entire export revenue on paying debts; they even borrow to be able to pay off earlier borrowings.

Africa was promised \$12 billion a year as development assistance at the 1986 UN Special Session on the continent's economic plight. Yet almost twice as much has been lost on commodities, and Africans feel let down and betrayed.

In 1986, African governments, sobered by the famine and by Africa's disastrous economic performance, pledged to undertake far-reaching and politically dangerous economic reforms. The West promised support and additional funding, but so far little has trickled through.

Many African nations have made changes and carried out reforms, often at great risk, as the food riots in Zambia and Sierra Leone showed when people took to the streets to protest against sudden increases in the price of maize meal. This experience highlights a problem facing many of the 27 African countries which are undertaking "structural adjustment" programmes in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund.

Such programmes centre on reducing domestic demand, cutting government spending, raising interest rates and privatizing state-owned assets. The rigidity of the formula led President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to remark sardonically, "The IMF does not care whether you are suffering from malaria, bilharzia or broken legs — they will always give you quinine."

At the end of the day, Kaunda pulled out of the IMF structural reform programme and decided to go it alone, setting a precedent that could be followed by other African nations in desperation.

Kaunda's decision highlights the problems of working with IMF programmes; it also illustrates the difficulties of the Organization of African Unity in seeking a pan-African solution to the economic crisis. At the 23rd OAU summit in Addis Ababa, Kaunda was elected

chairman, making it difficult to address the economic problem. But a special session of heads of states took place in December and radical measures were proposed to solve the debt crisis.

A two-day meeting in Addis Ababa called for a 10-year suspension of interest payments and a rescheduling of all debt over 50 years. Kaunda said Africa would not impose the 10-year suspension before discussing the problem with creditors.

Repayment of bilateral debts or part of them in local currencies also was suggested by an OAU inter-governmental committee of experts. African nations believe current strategies to tackle the debt crisis have failed to address the core of the problem.

Experts from institutions such as the African Development Bank and the ECA outlined 14 external causes of the debt and nine domestic ones and warned that it could soar to \$550 billion by the year 2000. External causes include flight of capital, the unprecedented collapse of commodity export

prices, deterioration in terms of trade, protectionist and restrictive trade policies in industrialized countries, and decreasing flows of concessional aid.

Multinational corporations were taken to task by the African experts for inflating contracts. Among the domestic options is the need to develop the continent to address economic development from below — in rural areas where the majority of Africans live.

Catalysing productive forces at the peasant level is one of the hopeful rescue efforts. The phenomenon of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is sweeping the continent, with its emphasis on participatory rural development.

More official concern should focus on this development option in 1988 and beyond, putting the peasant in a powerful position in matters of development that are immediate to him. Against the looming economic crisis, Africa has to start thinking small to unleash the energies of those who live in rural areas.



Long-term effects of famine affect generations of sufferers

once again arriving at food centres in government controlled areas in Tigray and being involuntarily resettled." According to War on Want, the region most affected by the removals runs along the principal road from the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, to Tigray and Eritrea.

Added to the distribution problems has been the re-emergence of the locust menace. "The locust threat has to be confronted with comprehensive aerial spraying," said War on Want but "this has proved difficult in Eritrea and Tigray because of the war".

The locust on the locust menace is particularly significant because it is "hardly confined to Ethiopia. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) predicted in 1986 that without rapid action, there could be locust infestation covering one-fifth of the world's surface."

In September 1987, lengthy negotiations resulted in the Ethiopian

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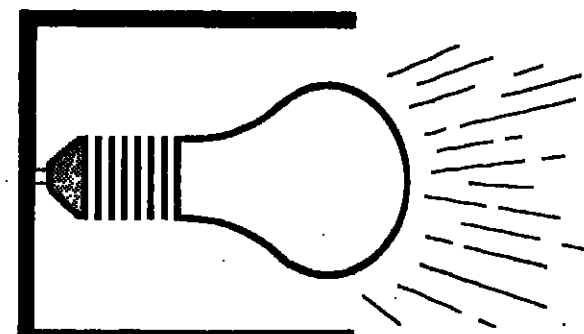
Amman's 'tekiyah'



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Struggle against nature, man

By Natalie Warren-Green
Special to The Star

LONDON — THE sight of rock-star Bob Geldof in poverty-stricken Ethiopia is the personification of just one international attempt to ease the misery of victims of famine.

Like other advocates of famine relief, Geldof faces a hard task in his quest to solve the problem in a land beset with poverty, thirst and hunger. After a week in Ethiopia he returned to Britain acutely aware — and angry — that war remains as much a threat to famine relief as the harshness of nature.

Geldof is not alone in his all-round condemnation of the human factor that prevents adequate aid from reaching those in need. Charities outside the "Band Aid" programme have been equally scathing in their criticism of governments and rebels alike for neglecting the effect of, or blocking altogether, famine relief organized by international agencies.

At a recent launch of its "Campaign Against World Poverty", the charity War on Want voiced deep concern over the problem of war in poverty-stricken regions. In a report on Ethiopia, it reinforced Geldof's argument.

"The vulnerability of this population to natural disasters is amplified by wars and armed conflict waged between the Ethiopian government and Eritrean and Tigrayan opposition movements."

Allison Whyte, a War on Want spokesperson, said "The famine threatening the north of Ethiopia and Eritrea is a result of the deadly mixture of drought, locusts and war."

War has triggered three distinct crises in the country:

- The strategic rivalry between the superpowers over Ethiopia's position, which keeps the country constantly on a war footing.

- A massive arms buildup by the Ethiopian military machine, which eats up resources that could otherwise be used to develop the economy and mitigate the effects of drought and locusts. With the Ethiopian arms spending running at some 45-50 per cent of the national budget and war affecting 43 per cent of the country's land mass, famine relief has been pushed to the back burner.

- Agricultural stagnation, caused by the often intolerable conditions under which the peasants on the front lines work — their fields mined and their villages and homes frequently bombed and burned.

There are also the longer term effects: desertification draining the labour force available for agriculture; arbitrary resettlement of whole communities; and the concentration of the economy on cash crop production to finance the military buildup.

Because of the war, emergency relief distribution during the

1984-85 famine was hindered by military controls on food convoys. Government-run food centres turned away people who could not prove they were from the controlled areas.

The distribution problems persist, according to War on Want. The main channels for reaching the rural population in Eritrea and Tigray are through the Eritrean Relief Association (ERA) and the Relief Society of Tigray (REST) — "the only humanitarian agencies operating directly in most of the rural areas."

But the distribution is snarled up in interminable military conflicts. On Ethiopia's northern border, the longest-running struggle for independence is being waged by the Eritreans. Since the formation of the Eritrean Liberation Front in 1981, the Eritreans have fought for self-determination and independence from Ethiopia. But divisions within the movement are rife, and the war remains inconclusive.

Tigray, once at the center of Ethiopian power, is now amongst the most underdeveloped regions of Ethiopia. Since 1986, after Amharic Emperor Menelik's accession to power, Tigray's economy steadily has gone downhill, and in the process, given birth to its own independence movement, led by Front Tigrayan people's Liberation Front. Tigray has been recurrently a victim of famine: in 1973-74, 1984-85 and again in 1987.

One report says "people are

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They don't mind the long hours of waiting simply because they have no other choice

Amman's 'tekiyah' faces a dilemma

By Wafa Amr
Star Staff Writer

"I WAS brought up in a 'tekiyah' when I was a child, and now that I am well to do, I thought of helping others who are needy and less fortunate in society," Mr. Na'im Ka'adan, the founder of Amman Tekiyah says.

A Tekiyah, which is a form of charity society, better known as a soup kitchen in the West, is originally a Turkish word. Mr. Ka'adan says that, in the old days, it was referred to as a public house, or the house (Ad-dar), which later became known as the visitors' house (dar al-diyafah) initiated by kings, sultans, and princes of the earlier days. "But the word tekiyah became more familiar to people because of its connection with the Ottoman era," says Mr. Ka'adan. During that time there were 13 such "tekiyahs" in Jerusalem, of which only one survived, which is the "tekiyah of Al-Khasky Sultan," while the rest disappeared with time.

According to Mr. Ka'adan Al-Khasky Sultan soup-kitchen has been functioning for almost 600 years and was originally set up by a lady of Russian origin who was taken from her home country by the Tatars and was sold in Istanbul to Sultan Suleiman the magnificent the most famous of the Ottoman Empire Sultans. She served in his palace and was famous for her guitar-playing during her rest hours. The sultan later married her, and she became known as Khasky Sultan.

As a means of expressing her gratitude to God she set up a tekiyah in old Jerusalem to help the poor and needy. This tekiyah was then expanded and had branches in Damascus and Istanbul Hospitals, schools and public baths were also set up under the same name.

Mr. Ka'adan says that, in the old days, only a small number of people were considered poor, unlike today, where the number is higher owing to difficult economic conditions. "Today life has become more complicated, and financial burdens have increased as embodied in the high costs of living, low wages, the increase in unemployment, higher school and university fees, and so on," he says.

So Mr. Ka'adan and three of his friends got together and decided to set up a tekiyah in order to serve the poor and the needy. They wanted to assist the less fortunate by securing them with the basic needs of life, such as food and clothing, as well as supporting their children's education and providing them with medical care when necessary. This was seven months ago, and because

the tekiyah project was supported by Minister of Waqf and Islamic Affairs, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, it is now functioning under the supervision of "Al-Zaakkal Fund".

Mr. Ka'adan says that the "Amman tekiyah" officials provide their services to those who need them without discrimination. The house also assists the visitors who are in need or foreigners living in Jordan. "We help anyone who applies through us," says Mr. Ka'adan.

— Unemployed people.

Mr. Ka'adan says that many other different cases have led to the establishment of the "tekiyah".

When the "tekiyah" was first set up the founders decided to fund it by collecting monthly contributions from each one of them to cover the costs. "When the public heard about it many volunteered by helping financially while

"During that period the Minister of Waqf and Islamic Affairs visited the kitchen and saw for himself the huge number of people crowding the area surrounding the kitchen and waiting for their share to be handed to them", Mr. Ka'adan says.

The management of the "tekiyah" hired social workers to search for families eligible for support, study their cases, look into

In Al-Hashemi, and one in Al-Windat. The Star visited all three medical centres and interviewed the doctors working in them. The Windat clinic is the largest, with 11 doctors working in it. Al-Husseini clinic has six doctors while three work in Al-Hashemi clinic. Each clinic has a waiting room, a dentist, gynecologist, general practitioners, nurses, and complete medical equipment.

Clinic statistics indicate that each doctor, mostly recent graduates, receives around 20 to 30 patients daily, while, in the Windat clinic, the dentist receives around 50 patients daily, and the general practitioners receive almost the same number of cases daily. "In all our records show that we have received 18,000 cases in our clinics since we first opened the clinics," Mr. Ka'adan says. Doctors say that "all patients are given sufficient time for check-ups and are not treated in a hurry".

It was at this stage that the vehement campaigns, against the "tekiyah" clinics, were waged and voices called out for their closure.

Almost five years ago other charity institutions started opening clinics under the banner of charity and helping the poor. Private Doctors were not happy with these movements because they saw that these clinics were putting some of them out of business and were competing with the private sector. For a long time the Doctors' Association warned against the effects that these charity institutions' clinics could have on the doctors' profession, largely because they were not organized or placed under the supervision of an official medical party. Many letters and reports were submitted to the Ministry of Health from the Doctors' Association calling for organizing the surge of illegal clinics affiliated with the charity organizations and the need to stop issuing them with licenses to open such clinics, "but the Minister of Health, who is the only party authorized to issue such licenses, has not responded and is continuing to give licenses to such clinics, where only a few months ago a clinic was opened," comments one of the doctors.

During a panel held and organized by the Doctors' Association only recently the President of the Association, Dr. Mamdouh Al-Abadi said that some charity societies have started exploiting charity work to open medical clinics, a process through which they would be able to make a profit. "These kind of clinics have been increasing vastly, day after day, without regulation or supervision," he said.

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Dr. Abadi referred to the "Amman tekiyah", which "even exploited some of our colleagues who work for the good-will of the poor, in order to make profits. Thus, charity work has been badly exploited in a way that cannot be left ignored in order to serve the patients' interests and for the sake of organizing the profession of medicine."

Dr. Abadi also said that there were five basic elements which should be adhered to in order to raise the level of the medical profession and that, without these elements, there would be chaos and disorganization in the profession. These elements were:

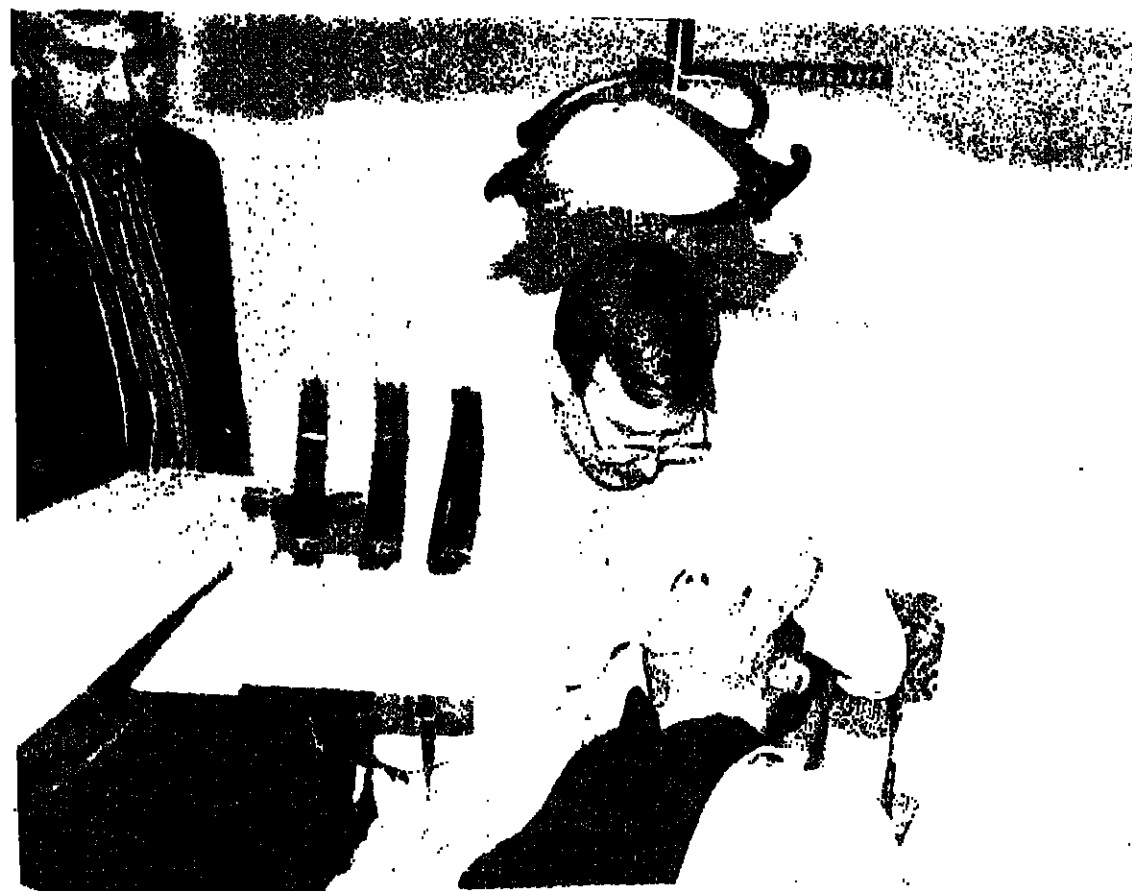
1) The place of the clinic should be suitable for the provision of the medical services to patients. He noted that many of these clinics do not contain the minimum level of health conditions, where area and site are concerned. He also added that many clinics do not offer their patients privacy, for they don't have private entrances, instead they share the same entrance with the charity society, and sometimes the clinics are but one of the societies' rooms, which causes much embarrassment to patients. (The Star visited each clinic and found these allegations to be untrue.)

2) In the charity societies the laboratories and medical equipment are not submitted to the Ministry of Health's or the Doctors' Association's regulations because the supervision of these clinics is "lost among the Ministries of Health, Waqf and Islamic Affairs, and Social Development".

3) Each doctor, practicing the medical profession, should be recorded in the Association and be licensed according to regulations, but the doctors working in Amman's "tekiyahs" are unlicensed and are paid unprofessional wages, thus exploiting their private conditions and the unemployment situation in general.

4) The fourth element of any clinic is the patient, which the clinic is set up to serve. So the clinics, associated with the charity societies are there to serve the poor and low-income individuals, and they were not set up to act as competitors to private clinics, so they have to adhere to the class of people they are aimed at serving.

Doctors' Association calls for closing down 'charity clinics'



Free dental care

Dr. Abadi referred to the reports that the Association has sent to all concerned parties, which included two basic issues, where the Association calls for the finding of regulations for organizing the work of these societies and their clinics and for stopping the issuing of licenses for opening more of these clinics in the future.

He also referred to his meeting with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai for discussing this issue, "who promised and fulfilled his promise by issuing his decision to the Ministry of Waqf to close down clinics affiliated to the 'tekiyah', and I have met with the Minister of Waqf lately, who officially informed me that, according to the Prime Minister's instructions, a decision was issued to close down the 50 clinics."

Dr. Abadi said that the work of these clinics is "nothing but a way of deceiving the law because they make the patients pay for their treatment while they claim that the money collected is from contributions."

Here Mr. Ka'adan says that, when he opened the clinics, he sent official letters to both the Ministry of Health and the Doctors' Association in order to send delegations to visit them, and that he also asked for permission to license the clinics, but up-to-date he has not received any reply from either.

"We do not make our poor patients pay for their treatment. The poor are treated free of charge, but the other people, who are more able to pay, are asked to pay 35 fils. We provide them with medication, which we get as contributions from private companies."

Why doesn't the Association complain about the UNRWA's medical centres which do not pay attention to any health conditions. They distribute coughing syrup to people in 'viva' bottles or ask them to bring their own glasses with them to fill up for them. I challenge any person to provide patients with a better treatment," Mr. Ka'adan says. But the doctors insist that charity societies, such as the tekiyah, which was set up for the purpose of feeding and sheltering the poor and the disadvantaged, should adhere to this role only.

Sultan Saleem's Alms-House

By a Star Staff Writer

WITH THE spread of poverty among the middle and lower classes of society during the Turkish rule, begging for charity became a common practice among people. The phenomenon in time became embarrassing to the Turkish government as beggars started wandering in the busy areas of Damascus, especially the touristic and sight-seeing centres.

In fact, the number of beggars — turned poor was limited, but nevertheless, they turned the social system of the Turkish Empire into chaos.

In the late 1700, Sultan Saleem Pasha, the Turkish ruler, thought of opening a house, for the poor who were homeless, in an attempt to curb the problem. The Alms-house "tekiyah" was thus opened in the heart of Damascus, though the vicinity in which it was opened was not intended to become a house for the poor.

Evidently, begging in the streets became less of a phenomenon to deal with, and the poor were together under one roof. The word "tekiyah", was then understood as the "patio", a court-yard behind the mosque whereas the people were equal in the house of God.

The Alms-house was in fact a get-together place, and over time the word "tekiyah" was a code used by the people of Damascus for hospitality and neighbourhood receptions. Not only the poor, but any interested man was welcomed on Tuesday for the soup offered by the Tekiyah patrons.

The "Zakat" during Ramadan months was also collected in a fund and re-channelled for the needy. On many occasions, people in Damascus visited the "Tekiyah to rest, meet, and talk."



People at the door of the tekiyah clinics



Picture shows the card by which people are given their shares of food



Struggling to get their share of the daily distribution of food

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THE JERUSALEM STAR 5

Major reshuffle of Rifai's government

The expansion and major reshuffle of the government of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai took place on Saturday when a Royal Decree ordered the introduction of three new portfolios, and the bringing in of new ministers to the government.

Eight new ministers were appointed, and the resignations of six were accepted by His Majesty King Hussein.

The following are the names of the 26 cabinet members, and the portfolio each of them holds:

Prime Minister and Defence Minister — Zaid Rifai

Minister of Prime Ministry Affairs, Fayez Al-Tarawneh

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs — Sami Joudeli

Minister of Agriculture — Marwan Hmoud

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs — Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat

Minister of Education — Thaklan Al Hakek

Minister of Higher Education, Nazareddine Al Assad

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources — Hisham Al Khalib

Minister of Finance — Hanna Odh

Minister of Foreign Affairs — Taher Al Masri

Minister of Health — Zaid Hamzah

Minister of Interior — Rajai Dajani

Minister of Justice — Riyad Al Shukri

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment — Youssef Hamdan

Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs — Marwan Dudin

Minister of Planning — Taher Kana'an

Minister of Information — Hani Khasawneh

Minister of Labour and Social Development — Rashid Ureikat

Minister of Public Transport and Telecommunication — Khaled Al-Haj Hassan

Minister of Tourism — Zuhair Ajlouni

Minister of Culture and Heritage — Mohammad Hammour

Minister of Youth — Awad Khleifat

Minister of Water and Irrigation — Ahmad Dakhan

Minister of Public Works and Housing — Shafiq Zawaidh

Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply — Hamdi Tabbaa



New cabinet members are sworn in

New Upper House declared

His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday issued a Royal Decree under which the mandate of Mr. Ahmad Al-Lawzi as Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament was renewed, and stating that the present House has served its four-year term.

The decree appointed new members of the House and retained the membership of 27 Senators. The newly-appointed Senators are: Mr. Mohammad Kamal, Mr. Mohammad Rasoul Al-Keilani, and Mr. Faridoun Hikmat.

Mr. Wasfi Mirza, Mr. Ali Hassan Audeh, and Mr. Farid Al-Saad were the three members replaced.

The Upper House now consists of the following Senators: Mr. Zaid Al-Rifai, Mr. Ahmad Al-Lawzi, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, Mr. Muder Badran, Mr. Ahmad Tarawneh, Mr. Abdul Rahman Khalifeh, Mr. Hikmat Al-Masri, Mr. Anistas Hanania, Mr. Walid Salah, Mr. Hazem Nuseibeh, Mr. Subhi Amr, Mr. Hassan Al-Kayed, Mr. Khalil Al-Salem, Mr. Thougban Hindawi, Mr. Akram Zueiter, Mr. Habes Al-Majali, Mr. Amer Khamash, Mr. Mohammad Rasoul Keilani, Mr. Rashid Ureikat, Mr. Mohammad Audeh Qara'n, Mr. Naufan Al-Saud, Mr. Abdul Majid Shoman, Mr. Juma' Hamad, Mr. Hayel Surur, Mr. Banjos Al-Hadid, Mr. Mohammad Budeir, Mr. Salem Ibn Njad, Mr. Faridoun Hikmat, and Mr. Mohammad Kamal.

King receives a message from Syrian President

His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al-Sharaa who delivered a message from Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad.

The message is said to have dealt with current efforts exerted by Syria to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war, and the Palestinian uprising on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In a statement to Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Sharaa said that the talks he held with Gulf states' leaders during his last tour there centred around the situation in the region, and the importance of forming a unified Arab stand in the face of common challenges, and the support for the Palestinians whose ongoing uprising he described as heroic, and a turning point in the struggle against occupation.

Cabinet form follow-up committees

In its first meeting since its reshuffle, the Cabinet Sunday decided to form various committees entrusted with following up the Cabinet decisions. The committees are also designed to pro-

pose and formulate draft laws and co-ordinate work among various government departments and directorates. The committees set up were, the Legal Committee, the Economic, Planning, and Financial Committee, the Service Committee, and the Guidance and Information Committee.

Death punishment for drug dealers

Minister of Interior Mr. Rajai Al-Dajani has said that the capital punishment will, for the first time in Jordan, be passed upon criminals who repeatedly deal with drugs. He said that death punishment will also apply to any government employees who work in anti-drugs departments, and abuse their job, or fellows who employ minors in their illegal drug dealings.

In an interview with The Star, Mr. Dajani said that the structure of the Jordanian society with 55 per cent of the population under the age of 15 has necessitated the imposition of such tough preventive measures.

He said that the 1955 law of dangerous drugs could not cope with the changes in the society and left so many gaps unbridged. This, he said, was the reason why

the Jordanian government requested the Minister of Justice to introduce the necessary amendments to the said law. The punishments that the amended law allows for vary from death punishment to life imprisonment according to the nature of the crime.

Australian minister visits Africa, the Middle East

Sources at the Australian Embassy in Amman revealed on Friday that the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Bill Hayden, would attend a Commonwealth foreign ministers' meeting in Zambia next month.

The sources said that Mr. Hayden will also visit some African countries in order to get a clear idea of the problems facing the region.

"Although Australia is by no means a major actor in African affairs, we continue to take a keen interest in economic and political developments in the region," the sources quoted Mr. Hayden as saying.

The Australian minister is also to visit some countries in the Middle East including Jordan, Egypt, to discuss with their leaders the peace process in the area and the outcome of Amman Summit, as well as bilateral relations.

Mr. Hayden said his visit to the Middle East would come at a time when international interest is again focused on the region as when issues of interest to Australia had come to the fore.

Bashitt killers sentenced to death

A military court Sunday passed sentence on the three culprits responsible for the killing of the Jordanian money changer Mr. Al-Din Al-Bashitt on 6 July 1981 in Amman.

The court sentenced to death the 28-year-old Nasser Ali, committed the murder, and the other two, who were accomplices.

The third culprit, who was the look-out person during the execution of the crime, was sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labour, and a fourth person, said to have known of the crime but did not participate, was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

The sentences will be carried out after they are approved by a Royal Decree.

Planting a tree for every Jordanian

By Diane C. Chilangwa
Special to The Star

UNDER THE patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Forestry in conjunction with the Amman Municipality, will celebrate arbour day at Abu Nseir housing project at 11.00 a.m. on 16th January 1988.

The annual arbour day celebrations will officially be marked by the planting of trees by His Majesty the King and other invited officials.

Arbour Day or 'Feast of the Tree and its Planting' was first celebrated in 1939 under the auspices of the late King Abdulla Ben Al-Hussain in Mount Khalka'a to acknowledge the importance of planting trees which today occupy 75 per cent of Jordan's land. Since that time, arbour day has been celebrated in various dis-

tricts of Jordan for about a month following the official 15th January celebration.

We plan to plant at least one tree for every person in Jordan, stated Mr. Ghaleb Abu Ghali, Director of Forestry and Soil Erosion-Prevention. There have been heavy rainfalls this season and therefore, I advise people to plant more seedlings. However, he added, "as there are about 55 different types of seedlings, individuals planting trees are advised to consult with the forestry experts in their respective districts to ensure the success of their seedling growth."

The planting of trees in Jordan is not limited to the arbour day period only. Following the inaugural arbour day celebrations, efforts have been exerted throughout the past years to increase the number of trees in all regions of the Kingdom. According to Forestry De-



King Hussein and Queen Noor participate in celebrating the arbour day

partment officials, there are presently 12 forestry department nurseries located in various parts of the country.

About nine million forest trees are expected to be planted in Jordan this year, 4.5 million of which are to be planted by the forestry department and the rest by the general public.

Apart from the typical forest trees already present in Jordan, the department has introduced now kinds of trees such as the Eucalyptus tree, 'sullum tree', 'prospis juliflora', all of which are aimed at protecting the forest area.

The planting of new forests is also aimed at containing soil ero-

sion, protecting dams and internal water supplies and increasing the labour forces in Jordan. At present the Forestry Department is involved in forest growing projects with the German government, UNDP, and FAO. These projects are aimed at increasing man-made forest areas of the Kingdom, which have increased tremendously over the years.

In a letter to Reagan Graduates appeal for justice

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

A GROUP of graduates from American universities have sent an open letter to United States President Ronald Reagan asking him to apply the American principles of universal freedom and justice. The letter, signed by several young men and women representing a cross-section of the graduates from various areas of the US, was handed to US Ambassador Roscoe S. Suddarth, who said he would convey it to the president. It was also published in the Jordanian daily papers.

The letter said that the signatories, along with the rest of the world, "watched in anguish and concern as the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip erupted in four weeks of violent demonstrations, with scores of deaths and over 1,500 arrests resulting from daily confrontations between the Israeli army and young Palestinians."

The signatories said that since they had studied in the US, they had developed deep respect for the American principles of democracy and human rights and were equally troubled by the "relatively

faint-hearted and distorted reaction of the American Government to the events..." They also expressed their shock to see the US react by trying to maintain an "even-handed" approach to the situation by blaming both Palestinians and Israelis for the violence and loss of lives. "Our years in the US and our friendships with Americans throughout your country taught us with no ambiguity whatsoever that Americans usually react to situations of injustice, occupation, or denial of human rights by boldly addressing the fundamental inequity and working to redress it," the letter said, adding that the US had so acted in the Philippines, Poland, Afghanistan, South Korea and other places, where it had rejected occupation or inequity and had actively demanded the application of justice and equal opportunity for all.

The graduates said that, although they appreciated the US government's recent criticism of Israel's "harsh military measures and deportation policy, the US has yet to accept the Palestinians' right to live in liberty, security, sovereignty, and dignity."

"We look to the US to work actively for a negotiated settlement

Chafee stresses need for negotiations

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A United States Senator, who was visiting Jordan, said that the Palestine issue can only be solved through negotiations. "What I would like to say is that I hope that, out of the disturbed and chaotic situation in the West Bank and Gaza, all parties will make renewed efforts to reach a long-term solution through negotiations," Rhode Island Senator John Chafee told the Star prior to his departure from Amman.

The former secretary of the Navy had visited the occupied territories and was present during an Israeli army attempt to quell stone-throwing youths at Kalandia Camp. He said he had arrived there with United Nations and American

Counselor officials at the end of such an event, as he thought; but more stone throwing erupted before he and his companions reached a school he had intended to visit. This resulted in the use of tear-gas by the Israelis, which prompted the group to leave immediately.

Asked what he would do about the one-month-old uprising by Palestinians now under Israeli occupation for over 20 years, Chafee said he would talk to people in the State Department as well as fellow senators and congressmen about the necessity of negotiations. "I think what I saw reinforces my belief that there must be a negotiated settlement of the problem, and we must think of the

future. It is no good to work on a day-to-day basis," Chafee also said.

When questioned on Secretary of State George Schultz's remarks last week that despite some differences between the United States and Israel their relationship remained "unshakable," Chafee said that this was certainly his country's position, but he did not see such issues should be discussed "in the front pages of newspapers."

Chafee had met with Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai and other senior officials and parliamentarians to discuss bilateral relations in addition to the recent developments in the Middle East.

In a speech before WAC: Ghandour calls on US to adopt even-handed policy

By Wafa Amr
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Royal Jordanian Chairman and Executive President, Mr. Ali Ghandour, has said that recent bloody events in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip over the past two months, are ominous and could indicate the course of events in the near future. He stressed the need to view the Palestinian uprising in its true and proper perspectives. Addressing an audience at the World Affairs Council (WAC) on the occasion of the visit to Jordan by two American Republican Congressmen, Mr. Ghandour said the upheavals in the occupied territories "should lead us to conclude that other concurrent regional problems, such as the Gulf war and Islamic fundamentalism, are tangential to the central issue," which is the Palestine issue.

He said Arabs are ready for peace, and that the United States is well suited to assume the role of a peace broker once certain qualifications are met to ensure the success of the move.

Mr. Ghandour stressed the need for the United States to adopt an evenhanded policy "since 'the Arabs perceive the US Congress as being biased against them'. He gave examples of this by saying that arms sales to Arab states are considered by the American Congress as a threat to the peace process, whereas American arms are granted freely to Israel or promoted against a long-term credit.

Mr. Ghandour blamed the US Congress for categorizing the moderate Arab states along with other radical states, "as if the United States places all Arabs, moderates and radicals alike, in the opposite camp". He also referred to the US record in the United Nations Security Council, where the US has vetoed almost all UN resolutions "no matter how mild they are towards Israel."

The visiting Congressmen voiced their gratitude for the op-

portunity to visit Jordan and praised His Majesty King Hussein for his continuous efforts towards achieving peace in the region.

Congressman Bud Shuster of Pennsylvania emphasized the strong feeling in the United States that Jordan and King Hussein represent the hope for peace in the Middle East region. He said they feel guilty sometimes that the US "lumps Arab states together, yet it is very clear that the US sees Jordan as part of the solution and not part of the problem. Jordan is indeed a success story in a region where there aren't too many success stories to point to," he said.

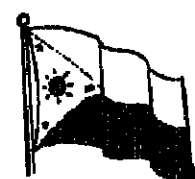
Mr. Shuster said that the US incorrectly lumped together all Arab countries in the seventies after the oil embargo. "The US was brought to its knees, and the pain of that oil embargo will never be forgotten," he said.

He referred to the last UN Security Council resolution on the Palestinian issue and said that the problem of Palestine has created new environments and feelings for the world to move ahead. "Last week, the US rather courageously cast its vote in the UN with the Palestinians," he said.

Mr. Shuster strongly emphasized that the United States hasn't rejected the King's proposal for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East, "and this sends a message to many parties interested in this enormously significant question of peace," he said.

Mr. Michael Dewine of Ohio on the other hand, said that the US considers the Middle East region as very important strategically, but the US is a world power, and thus has responsibilities in other parts of the world too, so the Arabs "have to forgive us if occasionally our attention is on some other area in the world, whether it be Central America or Western Europe, and that our total attention is not focused on the Middle East."

Get a letter from home every week



Manila ↔ Amman

Window on the Philippines

Starting next week, look for a regular review of current news from the Philippines.

Help us enhance our coverage of local events by telling us about news within the Filipino community here in Jordan.

STAR FEATURES

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

FOR YUSRA Arnita, lecturing on music "is a joy to the heart". She loves talking to people about Arabic music, her life-long dedication, and enjoys their response when she unveils to them its hidden aspects.

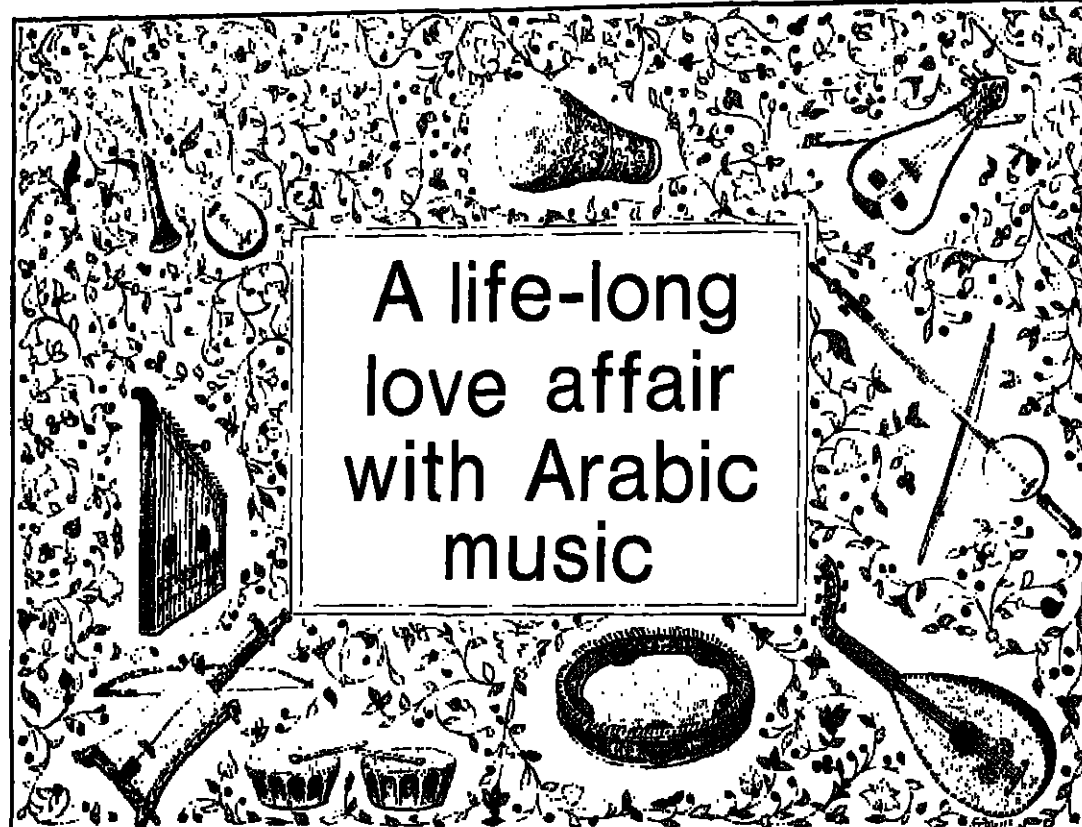
At the outset of her career she was intent on investigating and digging into the realms of Arabic music, its history, characteristics and instruments. The farther she went in her endeavours, the stronger her obligation became, "for little did she find was done or written for the cause of this rich heritage."

Born in Jerusalem, from a family of celebrated musicians, Mrs. Arnita grew up in a home which contained 74 musical instruments and the biggest collection of records in the country. She graduated from the Jerusalem Conservatory in piano and history of music.

Mrs. Arnita's marriage to a musician, while enriching her life, effectively relegated her personal career to second place. She became the hidden power behind the excellent creativity of her late husband, Professor Salvatore Arnita, who died in 1985, leaving behind a renowned name as a player and composer of Arabic and Western music.

During her years of marriage, she supported and inspired the compositions of her husband, while indulging in her studies and investigation of Arabic music. She dedicated her time to writing books and giving lectures aiming at the revival of Arabic music and "taking great pleasure in her attempts."

In her book "Folkloric Art in Palestine" published in 1986, Mrs. Arnita talks about religious festi-



A life-long love affair with Arabic music

ties, folk music, costumes, and proverbs in Palestine. She introduces, for the first time, annotations of the songs and their improvisations.

The book has sold over 15,000 copies and is now out of print. She says that she is contemplating a re-print due to market demand.

Another of her literary products is a manuscript, which she hopes to get published soon, on the characteristics of Arabic music. It includes entries on form, rhythms, modes, history and instruments in addition to a general review of its influence over Western music and vice versa.

During her stay in Lebanon where she worked as a teacher of history of music at the American University of Beirut, Mrs. Arnita wrote a number of text books on music education, introducing, in teacher's guide books and student's manuals, methods of teaching music to children and ways of developing their talents.

Arabic music, she says, has gained very little attention from musicians over the years, adding that Arab musicians are not well educated musically which has caused "our music to go backwards." She argues that "we tend

to imitate Western music and borrow from pop, while our music was a source of inspiration to many people years ago."

Mrs. Arnita, who moved to Jordan in 1985, now works with the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation. She is a member of the National Conservatory Committee for which she has been entrusted with the task of establishing a curriculum of Arabic music. She is now going through the research work for that project, which involves studying curricula adopted in other Arab countries and visiting conservatories to gain first-hand knowledge on the subject.

Once the curriculum is set and used at the conservatory, Mrs. Arnita says, it can be a pioneer project which will very likely become an exemplary nucleus for music in the area. Her plan for the purpose is to attempt to integrate Arabic music with Western and not to treat them as separate entities.

For music enthusiasts, Mrs. Arnita is giving a lecture on 20 January at the Royal Cultural Centre, on 14 Arabic music instruments, accompanied with practical demonstrations by seven musicians.

She will talk about instruments, some of which are a thousand years old including the Oud, Qanun, Buzuk, and other wind and percussive instruments such as the Mizmar, Milwiz, Dirbakeh, Mizhar and Daff.

Assisted by seven Jordanian musicians, Mrs. Arnita will focus on the history and technique of the instruments while musicians will perform samples of folk music accompanied by singing at times to exhibit the range and characteristics of each instrument.

The audience will also have the pleasure of listening to different combinations of Oud and Daff and others, as Mrs. Arnita demonstrates how different ways of monization can be achieved. In this way she is attempting to refute the popular idea that Arab music "is only monophonic melodies."

In her conversation with The Star Mrs. Arnita revealed a few fascinating items she will touch upon in her talk. She will elaborate on the development from the Oud to the Lute, and from the Santur to the Dulcimer and then the piano. She will also demonstrate how everyday objects such as the Mibash (coffee grinder) and the hung around the goats' necks can be included in the Arabic music instruments list.

our country.

It also gives the local and foreign archaeologists an opportunity to share their discoveries and research with the public, through the trips and lectures we organize.

We do our best to assist the Department of Antiquities and the various archaeological institutions in the country to preserve and protect the invaluable heritage we have received from ancient times - our antiquities!

The Annual General Membership Meeting of the Friends of Archaeology will be held at 7 pm on Monday 18 January at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre. New members are welcome.

The Friends of Archaeology

Helping Jordan dig up its past



Dr Andrew Garrard discusses findings at the site of a stone age village in Wadi Jilat.

By Suchinta Wijesooriya
Special to The Star

At 7:30 am on 30th October 1987, a group of people gathered at the parking lot of the Amra Hotel in Amman. Their clothing suggested that the day was going to be spent outdoors. The atmosphere and the picnic baskets indicated that fun was on the agenda. Dr David McCreery, Director of the American Center for Oriental Research (ACOR) briefed the group on the plans for the day.

The first stop was to the Qasr Karanah, where they would be met by Dr Andrew Garrard of Amman's British Institute for History and Archaeology. He would guide the group to Wadi Jilat, where he was excavating a stone-age village site.

The final destination was to be Qasr Tuba, the remotest of Jordan's desert castles. Between visits to the

archaeological sites, there would be a picnic lunch in the desert. The group dispersed into high clearance vehicles and were on their way.

The Friends of Archaeology Society (FOA) has been organizing trips such as this for 26 years. 1987 trips included Madaba, Mount Nebo and Mukhayyat (mosaics), Umm Qeis (Ancient Gadara), Mukhayyat (where participants enjoyed a relaxing plunge into a hot spring-fed Roman bath) an overnight camping trip to Wadi Judayid (ancient Thamudic inscriptions and rock drawings), Basta (a neolithic site), Qasr Bashir (Roman fort), the Amman Citadel (during the recent salvage excavations), Khirbet Khuray (Mamluk and Byzantine levels of occupation), Tell Abu Hamid (Canaanite site), and Sali (an archaeological, architectural and anthropological overview). Visits to other interesting sites are planned

for 1988.

FOA trips are usually led by archaeologists who have excavated the site being visited. FOA lectures are also given by archaeologists who are authorities on the subjects.

Several trips are organized each month, and they are open to the general public through membership in the organization. Guests of members are welcome on trips within Jordan, for the nominal fee of JD 1 per trip. A year's membership fee is JD 10 for a family, JD 5 for an individual, and JD 1 for a student. It entitles members to participate in the activities of the Friends of Archaeology free of charge. FOA activities are publicized through the newspapers, and a monthly newsletter that is sent to members.

The FOA was founded in August 1962, and operates under the auspices of the Jordan Department of Antiquities (JDA). Its purpose is to foster interest in the archaeological sites and antiquities of Jordan. Activities of the organization are planned and co-ordinated by an executive committee appointed by the Director of Antiquities.

In addition to enhancing the general public's appreciation of archaeological sites in Jordan, FOA is committed to supporting their preservation. In the years of its existence, countless hours have been spent by members who have volunteered when additional hands have been needed to work on an excavation site. FOA has also contributed monetarily, whenever

possible, to help maintain excavations facing funding problems.

Widad Kassar, chairperson of the FOA Executive Committee stresses the importance of having such an organization in the country:

"The Friends of Archaeology provides excellent opportunities for Jordanians and expatriates residing in Jordan to get acquainted with the rich history and culture of



Participants view surroundings from the walls of Qasr Tuba

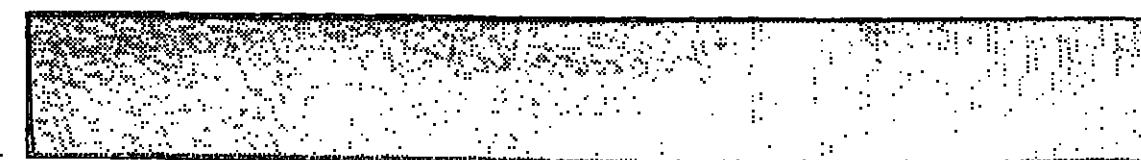
14 JANUARY 1988

The Jordan British Society gave a farewell dinner for the British Ambassador John Coles and his wife last week in the Regency Hotel. Mr Coles will be leaving to Australia to assume his post as High Commissioner before the end of this month. Present at the dinner were: Amer Khammash, President of the Society and his wife Um-Mazen, Mr & Mrs Zuhair Khouri, Chairman and General Manager of the Housing Bank, HE Fawzi Tarawneh and his wife, Dr Fawzi Gharaybeh, Vice President of the University of Jordan, Dr Youssef Al-Ksouas the famous Jordanian cardiologist, Mr and Mrs Anis Muasher, Dr and Mrs Sameer Mutaweh, Manager of the Royal Court, and Dr Hashem Sabagh, Manager of Amman Financial Market.

After a happy four year stay in Amman as World Food Programme Deputy Representative in Jordan, Kubilay Eesenbel and Mrs Eesenbel have moved to a challenging post in Somalia where Mr Eesenbel will be Director of Operations. The Eesenbels took the chance to say goodbye to colleagues and friends at a reception last Tuesday night and were also happy to introduce Ismat Fahmi who takes over the Amman office of the WFP after a stint in North Yemen. Among those attending the reception were Turkish Embassy Counsellor Mustafa Vardar and his wife Sibel, Farid Rahman of UNICEF and his wife Nilofar and Ali Shabou of Habitat. Representatives of the agricultural world included Mervad Tell of the Jordan Co-operative Organization, Ahmad Rimawi of the Highland Development Programme and Adnan Arafat of the Zerqa Basin Project.

60 Years

As of today, Thursday 14 January 1988, T. Gargour and Fils



(P.S.C.) celebrates its 60th anniversary. Founded by Toufic Gargour and his sons, in 1928, it has prospered and grown through three generations.

As one of the oldest diversified trading groups in the Middle East, the Company expanded its activities into industry, financial services, property, as well as trade and transportation.

By virtue of its resources and experience, T. Gargour and Fils is an ideal business partner both in the Middle East and internationally.

From the Star Family we wish Gargour a happy 60th birthday and a prosperous year!

The Royal Dutch Airlines, KLM, with the Netherlands Board of Tourism, offered Ammanites a real and very beautiful view of Holland at their display and reception held at the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel last Saturday. Richard Calf from Amsterdam was here specially for the event, which gathered together over 400 friends and customers of KLM, which he said was the oldest airline in the world, the first in the air. But it seems Mr Calf is quite new to Jordan, because he introduced Mr "Farouki", meaning KLM Jordan Manager, friend and colleague of thousands, Najib Fakhoury, too well-known to be introduced by anyone! Najib and his wife Jacqueline did a marvelous job of hosting the show and the party, which included some fantastic photographs of places from Cairo to Rio, from Amsterdam to Thailand and most places KLM reaches. The event also offered some beautiful prizes, the first a gold and diamond brooch, from Van

Here are some of Jeane Dixon's predictions for 1988. Many of her predictions have come true in the past... What about this year?

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms in human rights and encouragement of private enterprise will bring welcome changes to the lives of the Russian people, and his peace initiatives will earn respect around the world...

Bill Cosby will see the first indications of a popularity slip later this year. His television show will usually be No. 1, but a movie may not pay off as well as the great comedian desires...

Corazon Aquino's leadership will be challenged by a military coup, and unless Mrs. Aquino can weed out the problem, it will ultimately force her out of office before her six-year term is complete...

Seashells will unlock wonders of healing. The mysterious formation of patterns in seashells will hold a key to mending broken bodies...

Pope John Paul II will take dramatic action to rescue the people of Africa from the twin plagues of AIDS and hunger...

On the economic front, 1988 will be a draw. The United States will narrowly avoid a recession - at least for this year.

Madonna and Sean Penn, the Liz and Dick of the '80s, will finally divorce. Personal publicity will keep Madonna near the top of video charts this year as she surpasses Sean in unconventional activities. Sean will have a few legal hassles before he resolves to get professional help to change his life.

There will be many trials, including an assassination threat, in the life of Pope John Paul II in 1988. John Paul's greatest joy this year will be in the giving of life-saving funds to disaster victims where the health of hundreds of children is at stake.

An alliance between the Soviet Union and Iran will sweep across the Middle East, unleashing terrible forces of destruction. This combination of hostile forces will make diplomacy difficult - and dangerous - for the United States.

The success of anti-American forces led by President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua will topple the best-laid peace plans in Central America - even those designed by Nobel Peace Prize winner, President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica.

New styles in footwear will offer more than mere happy feet. They will reduce backaches and headaches as well.

Barbra Streisand will not be disappointed when Oscar nominations are passed out this year. 1988 will also bring Barbra musical awards for a newly released album.

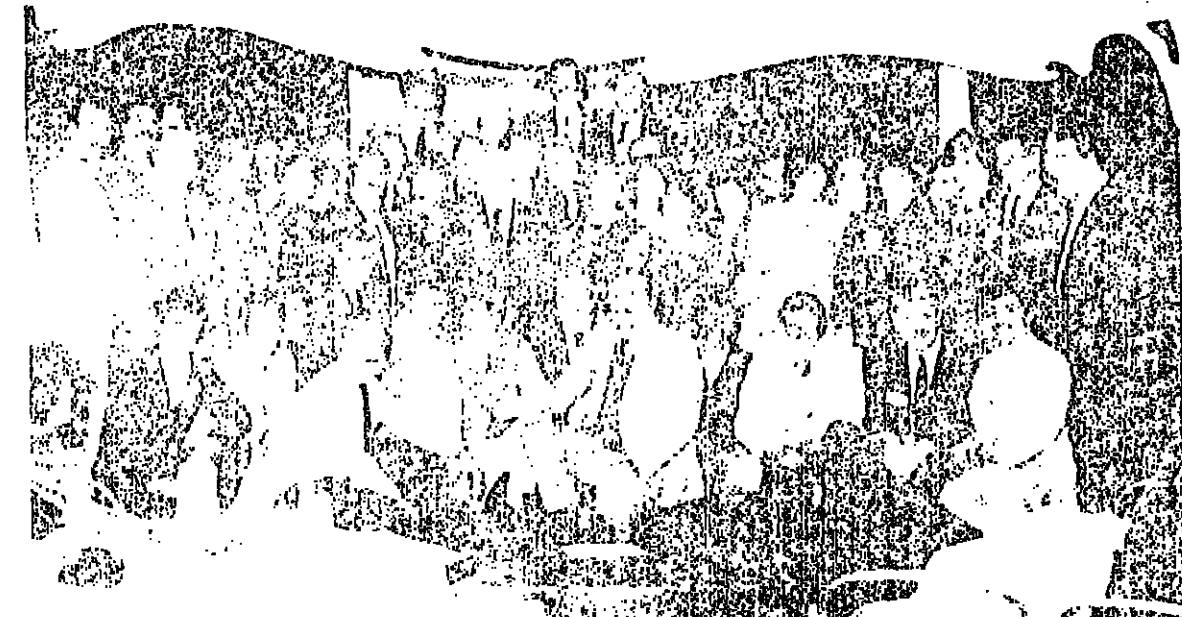
Zeln, and so many others, who heard that Holland was a country six, repeat six metres below sea-level, and all remembered that our Dead Sea was 300! But it was fun, and we all look to Najib for more such clos, with tulips next time, as he got us used to before!

Calling All Kids!

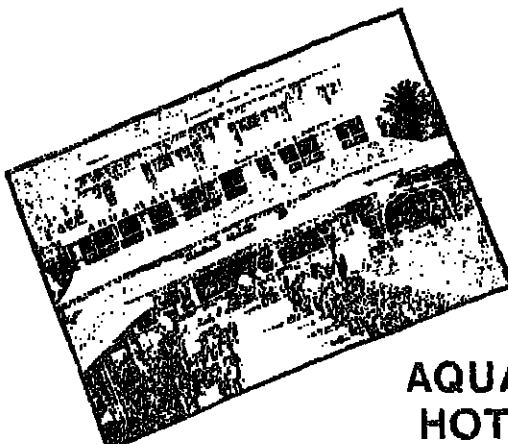
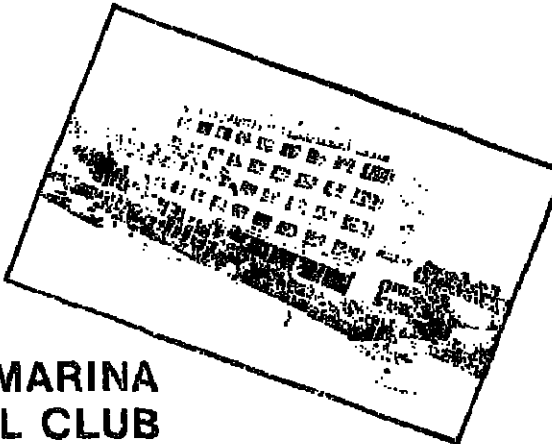
The Star is re-introducing a page for young readers, ages 7-12. There will be all sorts of activities featured to encourage children to write stories, do crafts, and to think about the world around them. Each week there will be projects to work on and to send in to us. Look for "Starlights", coming soon.

The World Affairs Council hosted an open meeting with the American Congressional delegation last Sunday. Representatives Bud Shuster and Michael Dewine and their staff Nicholas Wise, George Stethano-

Continued on Page 10



Happy Birthday to T. Gargour and Fils

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By Lama Kilani
Special to The Star

You're going to be a father

LIKE MOST of life's great events, the knowledge that one is to be a father brings its own special joys, rewards, anticipations and anxieties. The first thing for a father-to-be to remember is that all the chemical and glandular changes that are a natural accompaniment of early pregnancy can play havoc with his wife's body and feelings. She may, for example, suffer from nausea, sickness, tiredness, rise to great heights of happiness and plunge just as quickly into insecurity and despair.

All this can, of course, be very bewildering and wearing for a husband, but it is essential for him to remain rational, understanding, supportive and loving. Nothing is more damaging to a marriage than the turmoil of an action/reaction situation. As the share of bodily and emotional changes is on the mother-to-be, it is clearly important that the father-to-be should accept his share for remaining calm and rational.

A mother-to-be needs time to adjust to the changes in circumstances. If, for example, she has been used to having a career, she will, for a while, miss the working routine and all the friendships which this involves. She may feel very lonely at times, and insecure about the new routine or the need to make new friends.

Fathers share a great many of the worries, problems and pleasures of pregnancy, and they also face some difficulties of their own. Adjusting to pregnancy and to the idea of a baby is very difficult, for men do not live with their babies during pregnancy like women. While they escape the nausea, the tiredness and the discomfort, they also miss that growing sense of the baby's real presence. Certainly, early on, many fathers find it difficult to believe the baby is really there, and it is not until they can feel the baby moving that they can begin to adjust or even look forward to it. It can be very hard to be so closely involved in something and yet at the same time removed from it.



It can be very hard to be so closely involved in something and at the same time removed from it.

From Amman, Karim Abdullah and father-to-be whose wife is pregnant with their first baby says, "Sometimes it draws us together and other times it sets us apart. When we first found out about the baby, we were ecstatic. I wanted to do something for my wife to show I cared — cared about the baby, but there didn't seem anything I could do. I am very apprehensive about the idea of a baby: it scares me and my wife."

There is nothing like shared moments and shared interests for bringing a husband and wife closer together. Pregnancy is essentially a time when the love and

consideration which a man and woman have for each other can expand and grow to include and welcome a new life. Daily opportunities for quiet understanding conversation do much to smooth the passage for all the psychological and emotional adjustments that are a natural and essential part of any transition period, including, of course, the period when husband and wife are slowly but surely transforming themselves into their new roles of father and mother.

For men, just as for women, there are no rules about how to feel or behave in pregnancy. But

both husband and wife do need to understand that pregnancy can be a stressful time for men as well as for women, and that there is a need to support each other.

The more a father-to-be knows about pregnancy, childbirth and parenting, the better it will be for him and his wife. Family life is essentially a sharing of love and interests, and pregnancy is a very good time to start. The decision of whether or not a father-to-be is to

attend the birth should never be based on, or biased by, what others do, but childbirth preparation books are invaluable in helping a husband and wife decide. The im-

portant thing is that neither should feel pressured.

Ahmad Yassin, a father who has shared the experience of the birth of his two children, says: "The experience is so rewarding, watching your baby being born in front of your eyes. It is not to be missed. I never thought of myself as the sentimental type, but watching my children being born brought tears into my eyes. I feel so much closer to the children I saw being born right from the start. Also, being with my wife during labour and welcoming our baby together is an experience that I can't begin to put into words. We've got a bond between us that nobody can break."

At least three weeks before the baby is expected, a father-to-be should make sure that he has the telephone numbers of the doctor and the hospital. If he is to drive his wife to the hospital, he should keep cushions and blankets in the car, check the petrol gauge and tyres each evening, and work out in advance, the shortest route to the hospital and the precise location of the admissions desk.

Remember that father-love, like mother-love, may not be instantaneous.

Some parents need time to get to know their baby. Newborns rarely look as beautiful as babies in television commercials and photographs. A father-to-be who takes time to study photographs of how a baby looks immediately after the birth will not be alarmed if, initially, his own baby looks like a red or purple wizened old man or woman.

Remember, too, that after all the excitement of labour and birth, the next few days may seem something of an anti-climax. Once again, as the share of physical adjustment is on the wife, the share of remaining rational and supportive should be with the husband.

There is no doubt that pregnancy, childbirth and becoming a parent entails major adjustments for men and women, but both can be immensely enriched by the experience.



Behind the smile often lie sacrifice and loneliness.

Loneliness behind the smiles

By Denis Marchand
Special to The Star

HONG KONG — "I didn't leave home because I wanted to — anything but," said Estella, a Filipino who has worked for eight months in Brazil as a nurse, and two years in Saudi Arabia and three years in Hong Kong as a housekeeper.

"The wages they pay me in Hong Kong are almost four times as much as I got as a nurse in the Philippines. In Manila I earned \$90 a month; here they pay me \$300 as a maid to do all kinds of work. Isn't a difference like that worth the journey?"

Since she became a "professional expatriate," Estella has paid for her daughter's medical studies, the education of her five brothers and sisters, and her father's hospital treatment for heart trouble.

"Now at last I have a chance to think of myself a little," said divorcee Estella. "The wages are good in Hong Kong, but one has to make an unbearable number of sacrifices. Now my financial responsibilities to my family are over, I'd like to work for another year, go back home and set up my own business, enjoy life and get married again."

In Hong Kong, 24,000 Filipinas do the same kind of work as Estella, in Singapore, 7,000. Eighty per cent of them work for Chinese families, the others in households of a variety of nationalities. Their daily tasks include looking after children, preparing meals, doing household chores, running errands and buying groceries.

Why are Filipinas so much in demand? Not only are they regarded as honest, gentle, maternal, responsible and patient, but, as natives of a former American colony, they speak English fluently and are well-educated. About 45 per cent of them in Hong Kong have a diploma or university degree.

Juliet, another Filipina working as a housekeeper, has a degree in

applied sciences. "I put my pride in my pocket to work here," she said. "I wasn't trained for it and I'm over-qualified. I needed money, however, to help my family, who gave up so much so that I could study."

After Sunday Mass, which they unfailingly attend, housekeepers on their day off meet in Hong Kong's main public gardens. They laugh, sing, write letters and share their joys, sorrows, friendship and solidarity. Most look happy and content.

"It's true — most of us seem to be happy," said a housekeeper named Lorna. "Our smiles, even at the most difficult moments, surprise and charm people. They look at us without ever imagining that we lead painful lives, full of sacrifices, and that most of us are lonely."

"Leaving one's husband, children, loved ones, leaving one's family, cultural and social life, no matter how poor one is, is a heavy burden which all of these women bear."

Thousands of Filipina housekeepers are indebted. In desperate need of money, some paid between \$1,000 and \$3,000 to employment agencies in the Philippines to obtain their jobs, mostly in other Asian countries or in the Middle East. The legally stipulated fee is \$75.

The women often have to sell their livestock, mortgage possessions and plots of land, and borrow money from friends, relatives, or loan-sharks who charge interest rates of up to 60 per cent.

As a result, the first six months are crucial and hard. The women dare not lose their jobs and are constantly in fear of being dismissed for the smallest slip. Indebted, intimidated and lacking any experience of life in a foreign country, they carry out their duties without knowing anything about their rights or how to exercise them if their employer doesn't respect them.

"In this initial period, we all go through feelings of anxiety, loneliness and insecurity," Lorna said. "It's a feeling which often comes out as depression or an exhausting hormonal and menstrual disturbance. We endure it in silence."

The women often work under difficult conditions, go through spells when they don't get enough rest, are forced to take on extra duties not in their work contract, and have no freedom or private life because they are forbidden to have friends visit or telephone them.

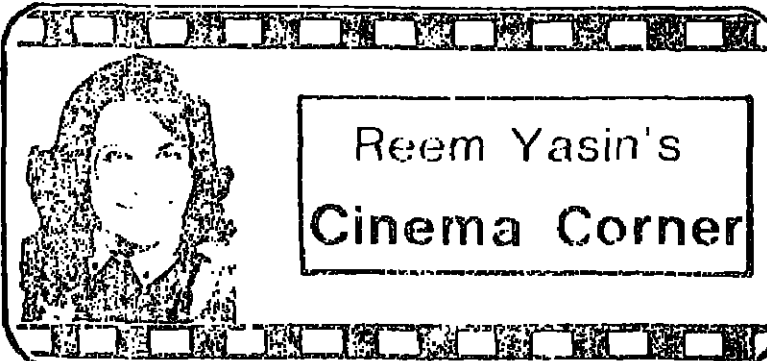
Among one million Filipino migrant workers in 111 countries, 50,000 are housekeepers in Asia, the Middle East, the United States and Europe. Most expatriate Filipinas have been forced abroad by poverty in rural areas of the Philippines and an unemployment rate of 25 per cent in the larger cities.

Export of labour is encouraged by the Manila government because the millions of dollars sent home every year by workers abroad helps the country's economy and contributes to repayment of the national debt, currently standing at about \$20 billion.

The government also benefits through granting licences to employment agencies, issuing passports and visas and collection of duty on goods sent from abroad. Many middlemen also benefit. The Philippines has some 600 private employment agencies, and each places an average of 30 workers a year.

While money may pour in, the Philippines is having to grapple with the social effects of exporting labour. Increasing neglect of children and old and handicapped people, a rising divorce rate, and a wave of marital breakdowns resulting from long separations are new phenomena in a country where the family is still the social mainstay.

Many observers fear that, in the long run, the mass migration of skilled, educated and hardworking people will create shortages that will hinder the Philippines' development.



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

JTV hits the mark with "Mandela"

Jordan Television launched its new programme cycle quite impressively last week by presenting, or rather re-presenting, "Mandela" on Channel Two. Although the film was shown on the small screen a few months before, the excellent idea of re-screening it gave a second chance for viewers who missed it the first time around. The intelligent timing of the film came at a point when viewers, more than ever, were ready to identify and sympathize with the ideals of Nelson Mandela and his life-long struggles to fight oppression and achieve freedom.

The film in fact is more of a dramatized documentary about the life of Mandela, the black South African leader of the ANC (the African National Congress) who is enduring a life sentence of imprisonment to pay for his struggles against apartheid in his country. Upholding the slogan of "Africa My Country", Nelson Mandela and his friend Oliver Tambo (both attorneys-at-law) organize a campaign resisting the inhuman laws of racial segregation and white supremacy in their own country. Paradoxically, however, they are charged with high treason!

The film follows the course of Mandela's struggle, both in and out of prison, spanning a period of over thirty years (beginning in the fifties), starting with the peaceful marches that he believed to be the answer, and building up gradually through sabotage to armed resistance when they are forced to fight as the only means of self defence — which in itself is everyone's moral right.

All through Mandela's fight, his most staunch supporter is his wife Winnie — herself a social worker and a writer of political articles — a revolutionary in her own right. It is the great tenderness, yet strength, of their love that gives the film its human centre. The lyrical beginning of their relationship is very short lived as the young bride soon discovers that she has not married simply a man but a whole cause.

The great love of Nelson and Winnie survives all the hardships of prison and separation and they continue to be a source of strength and inspiration to each other. Their few and very short meetings through the quite long film are the most touching sequences of the whole picture.

But the real climax of the film and in fact the height of Mandela's own struggle comes with his final refusal to accept an offer of freedom after twenty four years of imprisonment, a freedom granted only on condition of his stopping any future activity.

In a recorded address to the people of his country Mandela said, "I cherish my freedom dearly, but I care even more about your freedom... I cannot sell my birthright nor am I prepared to sell the birthright of the people to be free. Your freedom and mine cannot be separated."

Recent film releases

Batteries Not Included (PG) Hume Cronyn — Toy-like flying saucers save harassed building tenants. Inspired fantasy (Good).

Broadcast News (R) William Hurt — Smashing comedy-drama that dissects overblown TV news egos (Great).

Eddie Murphy Raw (R) Eddie Murphy — Film version of Murphy's stand-up comedy act. Much profanity and women-bashing (Fair).

Empire of the Sun (PG) Christian Bale — Epic account of plucky boy who survives World War II Japanese prison camp (Good).

Fatal Attraction (R) Michael Douglas — Crackerjack thriller of man caught in threatening extra-marital affair (Good).

Ironweed (R) Jack Nicholson — William Kennedy's novel,

about a ghost-haunted derelict, fails to come to life on screen (Fair).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Leonard Part 6 (PG) Bill Cosby — Spy spoof aimed at children has limited appeal. The Cos has lost his touch here (Fair).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).

Nuts (R) Barbra Streisand — Dynamic performance by Barbra as an eccentric woman trying to prove her sanity (Great).

Overboard (PG) Goldie Hawn — Spoiled rich-bitch becomes a humble housewife. Much warmth amid the splendid performances (Good).

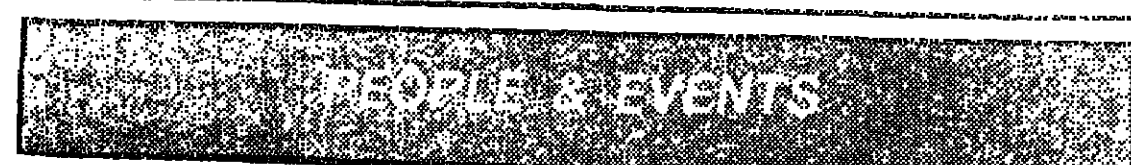
Continued from Page 9

poulos, Rahall Shuster and Patrick Dewine. Ali Ghannour, President of Royal Jordanian, in his opening speech, talked about the present situation in the Middle East. Attending this meeting were: Her Excellency Laila Sharaf, former Minister of Information, Mr. and Mrs. Ibrahim Izzeldien, President of the Civil Service Commission, Dr. Kamel Aljouni, President of the Jordanian University for Science and Technology, Adel Bilgazy, General Manager of Royal Jordanian, Dr. Fu'ad Kilani, former Minister of Health, and Dr. Kamel Abu Jabar.

A new executive committee for the Jordan Interline Club was elected last month. The new committee consists of Ramzi Shuwayhat — President, Yusef Yusef — Vice President, Nabila Matanis — Secretary, Rafiq Zacharia — Treasurer and Sana Qusous, Adelet Carl, Sawan Hamarneh, Suhail Baqain and Ali Kawan, members.

The Jordan Interline Club was established at the end of 1985. Its members are those working in the airline companies serving Jordan. Its aim is to make Jordan known to its members, and to encourage other Interline Clubs around the world to get to know Jordan by visiting it, and know about our history, heritage, culture and people. To do this JIC is planning a trip for about 300 interliners from around the world to visit Jordan this April, in co-operation with Royal Jordanian, the Ministry of Tourism and Royal Tours.

Under the patronage of Prof. Dr. Mohammad Ahmad Hamdan



and in co-operation with the Amra Hotel and the B.U.C. Alumni Club the Goethe-Institute will present a Piano concert by Peter Schmalz, who will play works by Ludwig van Beethoven, Carl Maria von Weber, Tilo Medek, Nuri El Rubeini and the Jordanian composer Abdulhamid Hamam. The concert is on Saturday, 16 January at 8 p.m. at the Amra Hotel. All proceeds will be for the benefit of deserving students.

A group from the School of Pharmacy at the University of Jordan left Tuesday for a ten-day trip to Egypt. Representing the faculty are Dr and Mrs Tawieeq Arafat, Dr Hussein Ibrahim, his wife Dr Janet Naghaway, and children Reem and Yasser, Prof. and Mrs Fawad Sadeq, Bayan Abdalheq, Maha Othman, and Maysoon Habboub. Some of the students participating are Asseel Jabr, Taghreed Al Shounnar, Nadia Younes, Samar Al-Nimri, and Ra'ed Fakhouri.

Some people will go any lengths to find a good dry cleaner. Joy Bailey came all the way to Amman from Kent, but says it was worth the effort as Amman's dry cleaners seem to have the magic touch. In between trips to the cleaners Joy has found time to attend a wedding and to catch up with old friends from the days when she and husband Deric were in Jordan with the Shell Co.

On Monday she had a chance to meet Frida Muller, Chris and Lynn Haysen, Bob and Barbara Howell and Anne O'Neill when Margaret and Phil Taw hosted one of their typically cosy dinners. Joy's only worry is that after two weeks of good eating in Jordan she might not fit into the Bailey's cosy new house back in Kent.

The Jordan Malayalee Christian Congregation (JMCC) conducted their annual General Meeting last Friday at Ashrefiah St. Ephrem Syrian Orthodox Church, under the Patronage of Rev. Fr K.V. Kuriakose. The general body has selected their new office bearers: President, Rev. Fr K.V. Kuriakose; Vice President, C.J. Varghese; Secretary, Mathews E.M.; Joint Secretary, Kurlan Cherian; Trustees, Thomas Pathrose. Seven others were also selected as committee members: Daniel Kunjumon, Mariamma Jacob, Thankamma John, Valsamma Babu, Susamma Mathews, as well as Abraham Mathew as auditor and Mathews K. Daniel ex officio.

The Philippine Ambassador to Jordan, Mr Juan V. Saez, gave a farewell party 12 January at his residence in honour of departing Ambassador and Mrs Zalmi Yasin of Indonesia. Of the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) only the Philippines and Indonesia

have resident embassies in Amman.

Have fun and win valuable prizes in the

Star's Story of Writing Contest.

1988 is Parker Pen's centennial year, and the University Bookshop is celebrating by awarding almost 100 prizes for correct answers to our contest questions.

So be sure to check page 10 next week for your first chance to win.

News in pictures

Acknowledgment to the AP



Buenos Aires, Argentina 31 December 1987 - Don't follow us - an unidentified army officer is shown pointing a pistol at reporters from the Argentine local news agency following the transfer of a rebel leader from confinement in a military school at Campo de Mayo to house arrest.



Phoenix, Arizona, 2 January 1988 - Saved after 10 days - Jami Goldman, 19, of Scottsdale, Ariz, is put into an ambulance to be taken to hospital after she was found stranded in the snow.



Sandringham, England, 3 January 1988 - If the hat fits - Britain's Prince Charles looks up at his son, Prince William (V), as he tries on a fireman's hat aboard a vintage fire engine at the Norfolk estate.



Barja, Lebanon, 3 January - Rocketed Palestinian refugee camps - a scene of the devastated buildings at the Lebanese town of Barja which was rocketed by Israeli bombers



Jibelya, occupied Gaza Strip, 4 January 1988 - Son arrested - British Foreign Office Minister David Mellor talks with the father of a 14-year-old boy who was arrested by Israeli troops.



Paris, 4 January 1988 - Presidential greetings for 1988 - French President Francois Mitterrand, right, greets the Pakistani Ambassador Niaz Niaz during the official ceremony held at the Elysee Palace for the foreign diplomatic corps in Paris.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Jordanian-Swedish ties

By a Star Staff Writer

INCREASED TRADE co-operation between Jordan and foreign countries has highlighted the business events during 1987. The year 1988, moreover, will witness a better role on the part of Jordan to promote such business activities.

In an interview with The Star, Mr. Ake Rudestad, regional director of Alfa-Laval Middle East Ltd. AB in Amman, said Jordan and Sweden could co-operate in the telecommunication and road-network sectors. In the agricultural sector, Sweden could provide Jordan with consultation about the design and construction of a grain-silos project, such as the project finalized in 1985, said Mr. Rudestad.

He further added that a good area of co-operation is the exchange of systems for agricultural planning between the two countries. Sweden, he said, is very well known in the agricultural sector, and in particular in the vegetables, livestock and milk industries.

The Swedish milk-producing and milk processing sector is 50 years old. Sweden used to have 1,000 processing units, but there are 25 of them which

remained until now, said Mr. Rudestad. Jordan, he added, is building on the available low materials, and milk-processing is done on the basis of privately owned small operation. "Jordan is bound for similar development as that of Sweden," said Mr. Rudestad.

The milk-collecting techniques, said Mr. Rudestad, are very primitive in Jordan, and lack the infrastructural base, such as big projects. Sweden,

Rudestad talks to the Star

he said, can contribute the advice of how the dairy industry should be managed. "Our expertise could be used in how to build up the milk production in Jordan and link up the production sector with the dairy industry," said Mr. Rudestad.

The Swedish milk, he added, is competitive to the Danish milk, in that the Danish are producing a surplus by depending on the agricultural sector for import. "Sweden can balance production with consumption, in Sweden there is no surplus," said Mr. Rudestad.

Milk surplus, he contended, means government subsidies for export, and the difference is paid by the government. "The reason why milk powder is cheaper, and accordingly a foreign company works to promote its country's interests in that certain industry," said Mr. Rudestad.

According to Mr. Rudestad, farmers in Jordan cannot afford to invest in cooling machines. Once the milk becomes sour and the bacteria becomes active in it, it will be very difficult to process. The government, he said, could initiate plans for proper milk collecting around the country, give incentives and subsidies to the farmers to purchase the cooling tanks and encourage dairies to take the local fresh milk instead of imported powder.

The year 1988, said Mr. Rudestad, will be a positive year, and with the interchange of official delegations the Swedes will get more information about Jordan. "1988 is the year of positive communication between the two countries," said Mr. Rudestad.

See story below

Market News

AMMAN (Star) — The dollar hit its record lows towards the end of 1987 by which time we have witnessed a concerted heavy intervention by the central banks of the great seven nations.

The fact that created a state of panic short covering, thus reversing the dollars trend to reach a high of DM 1.67 in the first week of January 1988. Nonetheless, the dollar is still under selling pressure due to the pessimistic market expectation of the trade deficit figure to be announced on Friday January 15.

Most foreign exchange dealers are forecasting a 20 billion dollar deficit which if verified on Friday, shall be a record high. Therefore, most dealers have chosen to stay aside till the state of the trade is out in the open. Trend still bearish for medium to long term.

Hospital pre-qualifiers named

THE MINISTRY of Public Works has prequalified 15 companies for work on the Prince Hamzeh Hospital. They are —

1. George A. Fuller, with Electromechanical International and Mousa Ghaziani Co.
2. Hudhud Shand, with Bouy Gues;
3. Nashco, with China State Construction;
4. Dababneh Costain International and Partners;
5. NECC, with Union Engineering;
6. Catic of China with Abu Arja and Hamdan;
7. Philip Holzmann, with Somdatt and the construction company for buildings;
8. Energoprojekt with Civil Construction Company;
9. Masanat Engineering, with Mediterranean Engineering and Porr International;
10. Yousef Abu Ayyash, with E/M Engineering Group and Samwhan of Korea;
11. Trocon, with SBBM and Six Construct;
12. Arab Technical Construction Company, with Al-Habtour of Dubai;
13. Solico, with Arab Buildings and Contracting Co. and Al-Haneh for Construction and Trade;
14. General Export of Yugoslavia, with Zeyad Salah; and
15. Ret-Ser Engineering, with Mohammad Ahmed Abu-Elshah.

Construction tenders are due to be issued in February with construction planned to start in August. (PAD)

Power co-operation comes closer

FRANCE'S ELECTRICITE de France (EDF) is to co-operate with the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and Egyptian Electricity Authority (EEA) on a full feasibility study on the interconnection of the Jordanian and Egyptian electricity grids. Work on the study is expected to begin by February or March and will be completed in 6-7 months. The study is being supported by a French Government Grant. (PAD)



Mr. Ake Rudestad

Swedish businessmen meet in Amman

AMMAN (Star) — About 50 Jordanian businessmen and agents for Swedish products as well as resident Swedish businessmen in Jordan met Wednesday in the Marriott Hotel in Amman to discuss business opportunities, trade promotion and common trade issues. The meeting was organized by the Swedish Embassy in Amman.

The meeting heard an explanation from a Jordanian banker, Mr. Johnny Y. Zaidan of the Cairo Amman Bank, concerning the present state of the Jordanian economy, about currency regulations and financing of trade. The Swedish Embassy First Secretary Mr. Olof Hultgren informed the businessmen about Jordanian-Swedish trade relations, financing possibilities and trade contact techniques.

The chances for increased Jordanian export to Sweden were also discussed, primarily in the agricultural field.

A number of interventions were made during the meeting on the various problems facing businessmen in Jordan in the relations with customers in both the public and the private sector. Mr. Zuhair Asfour with long-standing trade relations

with Sweden addressed the meeting and gave his views on the trade situation today.

Mr. Ake Rudestad of the Swedish Alfa-Laval Company dealing with equipment to farms and food industries offered a case study in the food industry's situation today. Other Swedish companies represented were Ericsson Telephone Company represented by Mr. Hakan Kastlander, the Swedtel Telephone Consulting Firm represented by Mr. Stig Johnson and the newly formed Swedish-Swiss company Asea-Brown Boveri represented by the new Amman office Director Mr. Ulf Nilsson.

Economic Adhocracy

By Jawad Anani



Humanizing technology

THERE IS a sense of stupefied admiration of the achievements of technology in the world all over. It is becoming the new mundane idol of the world. After the Second World War, a development thrust began with everybody calling for industrialization. Now, with the new "third wave", everybody is pushing for a higher frontier of technological achievement.

Yet, technology is not a pure engineering or mathematical concept. It does not, nor should it, ignore the human side. There are many disappointing experiences in the world where hardware technology produced adverse results.

For example, Canada was one of the pioneering countries to introduce computers in schools in an extensive manner. While students benefited tremendously from the facility, reports say that they showed tendencies of a lack of socialization. Talking to a computer, learning from it, and answering questions through it developed a degree of negative social attitudes.

Another example is China's engineering decision in the seventies to restrict Chinese families to one child in order to control the mammoth population size. The decision was naturally motivated by the mounting burden on resources by the growing population. It has been more than a decade since that decision was taken; what has in fact happened?

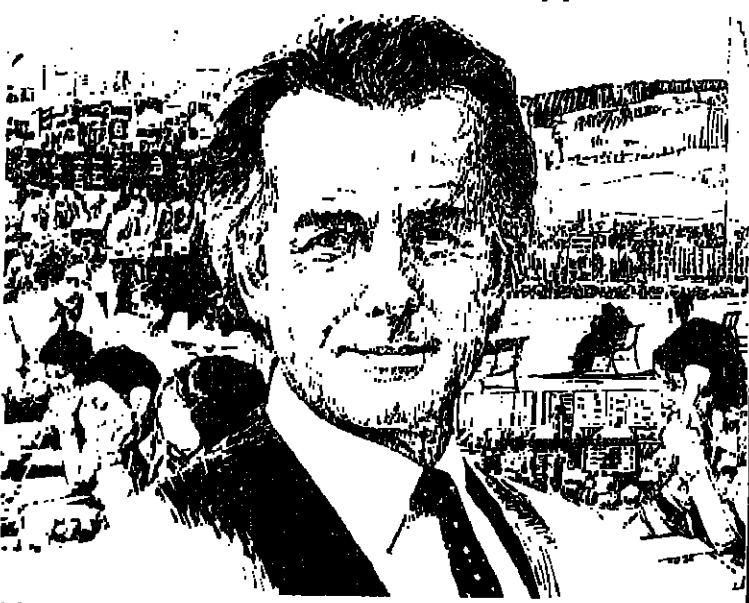
Well, the restriction on the number of children is causing parents to spoil their children and fulfill their desires. Moreover, the large population cohorts will soon grow old, and their number will be far more than the current generation that is expected to care for their parents. It is also said that there were cases among rural families which indicate that female new-borns are killed in order to give the parents a fresh chance for having the more preferred sex; i.e., male babies. In other cases abortion is resorted to when the viewgram reveals to the mother that she is bearing a female.

The example can go on and on. If we add to that the image which technology institutions are projecting, the gap between technology and the masses is growing. People, at large, feel that technology is an enigma, an obscure power which controls their lives.

Thus it becomes imperative to humanize technology. This concept is probably needed more in the Developing World. These countries need to create a technological thrust which may give the people working in this sector an advantage over the rest. Thus technological dualism will be set in motion, causing a cleavage in the social structure.

The new Science and Technology Council will do us all in Jordan a great service if it humanizes technology. The Council must adopt policies which will make technology subservient to human needs, and it must strive to approximate technology or, as His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan says, to "vulgarize" technology.

International BUSINESS Opportunities



Special Food Week

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms wishing to establish business ties with companies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Food & Supplies

Group World Trade, Jack C. Haynie, 15, Craigton Terrace, Aberdeen AB1 7RN, Tel: 739169 NATION G, Scotland, U.K.

Impex Commodities Agent, Peter A Wade, Manager Impex, 64 Wickham Street, Morningside, Queensland 4170, Australia.

Trade Links International Inc., O. Yavorsky, Manager, Overseas Trade, P.O. Box 72555, Las Vegas, Nevada 89170-2555, U.S.A.

Transnational of America, Stanley C. Rhodes, President, P.O. Box 536 Glendora, Ca. 91740, U.S.A.

Constantine International Inc., Lenny A. Constantine, Vice President, P.O. Box 85 885, Los Angeles Ca. 90072, U.S.A.

Boston's Far-Flung Enterprises, R. Alonzo Boston IV, President, P.O. Box 607, Detroit, Michigan 48231, U.S.A.

World-Wide Encounters Inc., Spiro Koulentis, P.O. Box 897, Walnut, Ca. 91789, United States, U.S.A.

GGX International Corporation, Gregory Allen, Export/Import Manager, P.O. Box 789, Reseda, California 91335, U.S.A.

Tunex Corporation, Guy F. Sicurella, President, P.O. Box 773, Aracdia, California 91008, U.S.A.

Pilay Corporation, Martin Monahan, Vice-President, Import Manager, P.O. Box 30849, Los Angeles, California 90030-0849, U.S.A.

Bracas International, 2170 W. Broadway Suite 530, Anaheim Ca. 92804, Tel: 5109008 133 Bracas Int'l, U.S.A.

Timmons Industries, 18 Hamilton Street (Suite 8), Bound Brook, New Jersey 08805,

Tel: 910240654 1 Cincor Ltd. USA.

International Farmers Grain Inc., Robert Ross, 460 West 34th Street, 12th floor, New York 10001, USA.

James O'dwyer O'shea Ltd., 3229 Ward Parkway Kansas City, Missouri 64114, Tel: 436012 O'shea KC UD, USA.

Granada International Ltd., P.O. Box 848, London W 4, England.

3rd Investments Ltd., R. Haasan, Director, Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3L, England.

Scampower Ltd., D. Toombs, Managing Director, 3 Way Close, Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead, West Sussex, RH 19 30X, England.

Campak Dale Industry (Private) Ltd., P.O. Box 6995, Plaza M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi-2, Pakistan.

Hina Enterprises, P.O. Box 16495, 10-Eid Ghah, Hilton Road, Khadda Market, Karachi-53, Pakistan.

Transworld Exchange, 617/C, Al-Humayun Ist Fl., Becho, Karachi-29, Behind Cafe-O-Khan, P.O. Box 7553, Pakistan.

Glaxy International, Haroon Biloo, Import/Export Director, P.O. Box No. 6903, Karachi, Pakistan.

Commonwealth Trade International, Iqbal Ahmad, General Manager, 14, Mohammad Building, Humusli Street, M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

Skela-Arab Trade Promotion Co., Ltd., 1056 Budapest, Belgrad Park 25, 1EM3SZ,

Tel: 910240654 1 Cincor Ltd. USA.

Tel: 22-5504 Sarab H. Bulgaria.

D Inter-Trade Associates, Ataur Rahman, Managing Partner, G.P.O. Box 4167, Aptt. 202 Elahi Chamber, 21, Moltihel Comm. Area, Dhaka 2.

Ideal Trading Enterprise, M.H. Rahman, G.P.O. Box No 3005, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

Farooq International Group, Hedayetullah, G.P.O. 3070, 77, Kakrail (5th Floor) Vip Road, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Camella Business International, Zafar Iqbal Babu, 288/3, Jagannath Shah Road, Lalbagh, Dhaka 11, Bangladesh.

The Trade International, K Sayedul Haque, General Manager, 38, Mymensingh Lane (East), Dhaka 2, Bangladesh.

Als Enterprise, K.M. Tajmal, Executive Director, 4, Dikhusa Commercial Area, 2nd Floor, Dhaka, P.O. Box 2553, Bangladesh.

Atlantis Corporation (PVT) Ltd., Syed Sadaquat Hossain, Managing Director, 151/8, Green Road, P.O. Box 5012 Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Pasha Trading Corporation, M.M. Hoq, Manager Export, 77, V.I.P. Road, 4th Floor, Kakrail, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

City Plaza Co., Ltd., A.J. Jeffery, Overseas Manager, 831 Peichburi Road, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

Henry Gordon Ltd., Part., V. Viriyavuthikorn, Managing Director, G.P.O. 1852, Bangkok, Thailand.

The Middle East Marketing Co. Ltd., MEMCO, X-Ray Building, 6th Floor, 137/3 Asoke, Sukhumvit 21, Bangkok 10110, Thailand.

Faith Wooden Mfg. Co. Ltd., William Chang, Export Manager, P.O. Box 13-29, Panchiao, Taiwan.

Soyak Taketil ve Sanayi Urun Leri Dis Ticaret A.S., Lalel, Aga Casmie Sok. Akgun Apt. N. 15/5, 34490 Beyazit-Istanbul, Tel. 527 97 07, Tlx. 23632 Soyin tr. Turkey.

Impa Imalat Pazarlama San. Ve Tic Ltd., Maya Sok N. 6/6 G, Gayrettepe - Istanbul, Tel: 172 78 15-16, Tlx: 27653 Ornu tr. Turkey.

Bagdat Gida Sanayi Ith. Ith. Dahili Ticaret, Mustafa Hidir Mahmut Danaci, Selman Sok. N. 27, Samanpazari - Ankara, Tel: 10 82 46 - 10 68 63 - 11 13 32, Telx.43403 Facr tr. Turkey.

Anadolu Ekspor A.S., Nispetiye cad. No. 4 Kat 2-3-4, Ayvalik Ithani, 80520 Levant, Tel: 1688980 (80-1) Tel: 27349 Anex tr. 28178 Aeks tr. Turkey.

Parosda International Trading Shipping and Transport Co. Ltd., 1378 Sokak 4/1 No. 107 Kordon Ithani, Alancak, Izmir, Turkey.

Guneydogu Tarim Satls Koop, Biriker, Guneydogu Unions of Oripultural Sales Cooperative, Tlx: 69123 GKB TR, Gaziantep - Turkey.

The entire world of food

In an area of 116,500 squaremetres, Over 70 countries will participate and present their products in the International Food Products Exhibition which will be held between 17-21 October 1988.

Salon International de l'Alimentation (SIAL) can be reached at the following address: SIAL-27 rue due General FOY - 75008 Tel. (1) 42942273. Tolex 650614 - FAX 940445. (Contact): Mr. Ronald Violot, President.

As we approach the year 2000, industry is experiencing a profound upheaval and the agri-foodstuffs sector is not escaping these far-reaching changes. The buying habits of consumers have changed in unison with their eating habits, distribution systems have diversified and new methods of trading are taking over. Technology and innovation are offering ever wider prospects. 20% of the food products we shall be eating tomorrow will be new products. The whole of the agri-foodstuffs world is on the move. In 1988, at the 13th Salon International de l'Alimentation, Paris will once again offer the opportunity for a major meeting of the international agri-foodstuffs sector and of members of the trade from all over the world. Traditional food and new products will both be displayed under the same roof. This will be a meeting not to be missed!

Global Trade Opportunities, P.O. Box 797, Scarborough, Stn., 'A' Ont., M1k 5G8, Canada.

Manilgraft Industries, Victor N Del Rosario, General Manager, 1817 Santan St., Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Philippines.

Majeed Suby PVT. Ltd., 82 Thurstan Road, Colombo 3, P.O. Box 2080, Sri Lanka.

Head International Marketing Department, Jams Selvarajan, 320 Serangoon Road, Apt. 04-01 Serangoon Plaza, Singapore 0821.

Saudi Refreshment and Industry Company, Abdel Aziz Siraj Kaki, Managing Director, P.O. Box 17, Riyadh 11411, Saudi Arabia.

Dmlee (Danford Mauchaza Import & Export Enterprises), World Centre (WTC) Zimbabwe, P.O. Box UA 438 Union Ave., Harare, Zimbabwe, Africa.

Pohlemon Darayi Muzorewa of Zimbabwe, World Trade Centre (W.T.C.) Zim, P.O. Box 438, Union Avenue, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Munyorow Manufacturers Representatives, R. Nunyow, Export Director, International Agent, P.O. Box HG 309, Highlands, Harare - Zimbabwe.

Sanayil Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi, Gunesan Insaat, Ataturk Bulvari Interbank Ustu, No.8/1 - Gaziantep, Turkey.

Parosda International Trading Shipping and Transport Co. Ltd., 1378 Sokak 4/1 No. 107 Kordon Ithani, Alancak, Izmir, Turkey.

Guneydogu Tarim Satls Koop, Biriker, Guneydogu Unions of Oripultural Sales Cooperative, Tlx: 69123 GKB TR, Gaziantep - Turkey.

M. Chiu & Ltd., Michael Chiu, Managing Director, P.O. Box 70691, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Business Profile

Arab Consulting Centre

By A Star Staff Writer

THE ARAB Consulting Centre is a Jordanian private enterprise, founded in 1985 in response to the increasing need of the Jordanian and Arab markets for economic, social, labour, demographic, financial, marketing and multidisciplinary consultancy and studies.

During the past few years, the Jordanian market witnessed the establishment of a considerable number of consultancy offices; few of which could survive to date. Due to its organizational set-up and variance of the qualifications and experience of its founders, ACC is one of those few firms which could survive and expand the scope of its activities. The major characteristic of the ACC set-up is the team of specialists who founded and funded the centre, constitute its Board of Trustees, and act as a technical unit.

The scope and nature of expertise, consultancy and research work, offered by ACC is not limited to the skills and areas of specialty of its board. The Centre makes the fullest use of consultants, researchers and specialists from the public and private sectors, and from the universities and specialized institutions in Jordan.

Services of those associates are made available to ACC on an individual and project basis. ACC can respond efficiently to any required study, consultancy or project, by forming up an appropriate team.

ate specialized team from its founders, staff and associates.

However, ACC considers the full financial, professional and managerial responsibility as his, and not as that of individual expert or team who work on the project undertaken by the Centre.

ACC activities and services

ACC offers a wide range of activities and services for governments, regional and international agencies and businessmen. The following are the main services provided by ACC.

— Assessment of economic, social and demographic conditions, developments and trends in Jordan and the region.

— Preparation of specialized socio-economic studies on the occupied Arab areas.

— Programme evaluation on field activities of regional and international organizations.

— Undertaking economic, financial, banking, demographic and labour studies.

— Conducting market surveys, feasibility and opportunity studies, investment promotion, management and organizational consultation.

— Translation, editing and publishing.

In the field of industry, ACC capabilities include the following:

• Identification, evaluation and appraisal of industrial opportunities for implementation.

• Preparation of technical and economic project profiles and pre-feasibility studies.

• Industrial planning and programming.

• Industrial projects: follow-up of implementation and management.

• Preparation of terms of reference and scopes of work for technology transfer, consulting and contracting agreements.

• Evaluation of bids and negotiating bidders.

• Science and Technology and Research and Development/planning, survey and follow-up.

• Industrial and sectoral surveying and interpretation.

• Conducting and co-ordinating workshops, seminars and training programmes of specialized nature.

Projects implemented by ACC ACC carried out since its establishment in 1985, several projects including evaluation and appraisal studies, feasibility studies, translation, information campaigns, graphic designs, printing and publishing, experts recruitment, conference organization, surveys and investigations. The following are examples of the activities undertaken by the centre:

• Social security and migrant workers in selected Arab countries, for the International Labour Organization, Geneva, 1987.

• Commercial debt in Jordan, for Amman Chamber of Commerce, 1987.

• Co-operation among Arab countries in labour exchange and employment, a study prepared for the Arab Thought Forum and ILO and published in a book, Amman, 1986.

• Prospects of small-scale projects in Jordan, a preparation of a project document. Amman, 1987.

• Competitiveness of manufacturing industry in Jordan, for Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Amman, 1987.

• An economic and technical feasibility study of a metal pipe factory, for the Jordanian Islamic Bank, Amman, 1987.

• An evaluation of the Bureau of Advisory Services for Women, a field study for the Amman Business and Professional Women Club published in a book, Amman, 1987.

During 1987, the Ports Corp. completed the construction of the Staff Complex, in March; which facilitated the processes of customs clearing at the port.

Moreover, the Corp.'s move toward administrative reforms crowned the year 1987 with the endorsement of the Corp.'s Organizational and Administrative Chart. To beautify Amman, the Corp., within its capabilities, has set a plan to renovate and decorate the port's entrances and passageways.



Dr. Tayseer A. Jaber, Ph.D. in Economics, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1970. Chairman of the Board of Trustees and General Manager of the Arab Consulting Centre.

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PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

NATIONAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (UDP3)

The Government of The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan with funding from the World Bank of Jordan intends to proceed with a National Urban Development Project (UDP3) to provide new housing and upgrading schemes with their related infrastructure, schools and community buildings for low income residents in selected locations throughout Jordan. The project represents a five year investment period expected to begin in 1988 and continue to the end of 1992.

The project includes upgrading of existing squatter and slum areas as well as new developments that cover various sites in major urban centers throughout Jordan including Amman, Aqaba, new developments will provide a total of 1825 residential plots with On-site infrastructure consisting of roads, footpaths, water, sewer, drainage, electricity and telephone supplies, and a variety of housing core units and building material loans. Off-site infrastructure, health centers, emergency centers, women training centers, community centers, and schools would also be provided to serve some of the project sites. Upgrading schemes will provide service to (3500) existing residential plots with their related infrastructure (Water, Sewerage, Drainage, Roads and Footpaths, Electricity and Telephone Networks and Landscaping) and community facilities will also be included in this project.

All construction works will be tendered in specific contract packages for which prequalification of contractors will be initiated during March/April 1988 and tender invitations are scheduled to be issued in August 1988 for the first contract, and the remaining at intervals thereafter.

Local contractors as well as foreign contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland, and Taiwan, China are invited to contact Urban Development Department at the address below to purchase the prequalification document.

Civil and building works would be grouped into about (19) bid invitations and goods into about (24) bid invitations, bidding is expected to take place from Mid. 1988 to June 1990.

Potential bidders for the 24 goods contract who wish to be included in the mailing list to receive notes of the availability of bidding documents for one or more of these contracts are advised to express their interest in writing to the address below.

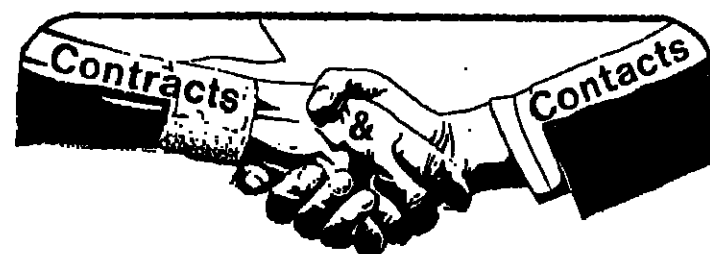
Local Contractors should be registered at the Ministry of Public Works and classified as First class or Second class or Third class contractors in both fields of building and, water and sewerage for the execution of all sections of the Work, and/or classified as First class or Second class or Third class contractors in building for the execution of Schools and community buildings for the execution of Schools and Community buildings contracts only.

It is anticipated that two main contracts will be issued for some sites. One will include infrastructure and on-plot construction, and the other will cover construction of community facilities buildings.

Prequalification documents will be available on January 10th, 1988 against a non-refundable payment of J.D. 50 and must be returned in a sealed package marked "prequalification Statement" to the mentioned address here below not later than March 9th, 1988 twelve noon local time.

Address

DIRECTOR GENERAL
URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
UDD HEADQUARTER BUILDING
UDD MARKA HOUSING PROJECT
P.O. Box (927198)
AMMAN — JORDAN
TEL: 899361
TELEX: 22249 UDD JO.



• **TENDER NO. 1/88.** Supply of spare parts for a fleet of trucks and tractors type M.A.N. Tender documents are available at the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Co. for JD 75. Closing date: 31 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 2F/88.** Supply of 30,000-40,000 tonnes of Aluminium hydroxide for the Jordan Phosphates Mines Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's Supplies Department for JD 10. Closing date: 25 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 89/M/87.** (Re-Invitation). Electrical tenders are advised to contact the Ministry of Education/Building Services Directorate for JD 5. Closing date: 19 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO's. 130/87, 22/88, 23/88.** 1) Plantation works at Zerga Electrical Training Centre; 2) cabinet for mechanical files; 3) supply of 180 tonnes of liquid sodium (50% concentrated) for the Aqaba Thermal Station. Tender documents are available at the Jordan Electricity Authority/Supplies Division for JD 5 each. Closing date: 20 January 1988. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value.

• **TENDER NO. 2/88.** Printing of annual report for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's offices for JD one (1,000). Closing date: 17 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 1/88.** Supply of (under an annual contract) hydrofluoric acid for the Natural Resource Authority/AI-Rel-sha warehouse (32% concentrated). Quantity 200-300 tonnes annually. Tender documents are available at the Authority's Purchases Division free of charge. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 14 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 1/88.** Supply of metal sheets for gas cylinders. Tender documents are available at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. for JD 10. Closing date: 31 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO's. 1/88, 2/88, 3/88.** Supply of the following for the Arab Potash Co. 1) 3 motor-driven vertical centrifugal water pumps; 2) GRP insulated roof panels; 3) pipes 400 mm. Tender documents are available at the Co's offices for JD 10 each. Closing date: 15 February 1988, 17 February 1988 and 20 February 1988 respectively.

• **PURCHASE OF computer** for Irbid Chamber of Commerce according to certain specifications. Interested firms are advised to contact the Chamber's Chairman, Mr. Sa'di Al-Halabouni (telephone: 02-242072 or 02-242077).

• **SUPPLY OF materials** for eye surgery at the Royal Medical Services Directorate. Tender bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 20 February 1988.

• **TENDER NO. works/1/1988.** Paving of the sandy road leading to the wells for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's offices in Jabal Amman (1st Circle) for JD 5. Closing date: 17 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. SH/A/2/1988.** Decoration, ventilation, heating and audio-insulation works at Music Hall/Amman area. Tender documents are available at Royal Engineering Corps for JD 15. Closing date: 24 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 2/88.** Supply of ferrous and non-ferrous materials (steel plates, steel and stainless steel round bars, angles and gas pipes for the Jordan Cement Factories Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's offices in Fhals for JD 10. Closing date: 8 February 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 3/88.** Construction of a comprehensive technical school in Marks (area 4,821 Sq. metres). Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Directorate for JD 75. Closing date: 17 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 1/88.** Supply and installation of a ground scale "electronic" for cars. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Supply, Tenders Section, for JD 5. Closing date: 25 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 53/87.** Purchase of 2,000 tonnes of hard somlin for the Ministry of Supply. Tender documents are available at the Ministry for JD 5. Closing date: 19 January 1988.

• **TENDER NOS. 1/88 and 2/88.** Supply of the following for the Civil Consumer Corp: 1) A-Desk electrical fans, B-box electrical fans; 2) A-electrical vacuum cleaners, B-bag for the vacuum cleaners. Tender documents are available at the Corp's Purchases Division (Ain Gaza) for JD 10 each. Closing date: 7 February 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 3/88.** Supply of the following for the Natural Resources Authority. (Dry high-intensity magnetic separator for the separation of magnetic, moderately magnetic, and weakly magnetic minerals from non-magnetic minerals. Qty 1). Tender documents are available at the Authority Purchases Division, free. Tender bond: 5 per cent of total value. Closing date: 19 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 41/87.** (Re-Invitation). Planting the football playground, at Yarmouk University, with natural couch-grass (area: 8,000 sq. metres). Tender documents are available at the Uni's Tenders Committee for JD 25. Tender bond: 5 per cent of offer value. Closing date: 30 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO's. 123/87 and 129/87.** (Re-Invitation). Supply of 1) a mobile drill for boring metals; and 2) equipment for the maintenance of wireless sets. Tender documents are available at the Jordan Electricity Authority/Supplies Division, for JD 5 each. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 27 January 1987.

• **TENDER NO. A/Z/32/87.** Paving and asphalt overlays at "Khaw" (Al-Hashem-elyah Highway, Crossing Zerga Road). Tender documents are available at Zerga Works Directorate for JD 25. Closing date: 24 January 1988. Tender bond is a pre-requisite.

• **TENDER NO. 1/88.** Insurance coverage for the General Civil Defence Directorate's staff. Tender documents are available at the Directorate / Tenders Committee, for JD 5. Tender bond: 10 per cent of offer value. Closing date: 18 January 1988.

• **PRINTING OF publications** for the Jordan Co-Op. Org. Tender documents are available at the Org's Tenders Committee for JD 5. Tender bond: 10 per cent of tender value. Closing date: 18 January 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 10/87.** Supply of personal computers for the Irbid District Electricity Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's management for JD 5. Closing date: 1 February 1988.

• **Tender Nos 4/88, 5/88, 6/88, 7/88, 8/88, 9/88 and 10/88.** Supply of the following for the Natural Resources Authority: 1) casing pipes; 2) tubing pipes; 3) Benicite and chemicals; 4) well-head units; 5) drilling bits; 6) diamond bits; casing jewellery. Tender documents are available at the Authority's Purchases Division for JD 150, 50, 100, 80, 100, 25 and 10 respectively. Closing dates: 31 January, 31 January, 2 February, 2 February, 4 February, 4 February and 4 February respectively. Tender bond: 5 per cent of offer value each.

• **TENDER NO. 1/88.** Supply and installation of laboratory equipments for the Dentistry College. Tender documents are available at the University of Jordan/Central Tenders Committee, for JD 40. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 14 March 1988.

Financial Market Weekly Report

Active market, prices down

By Rasim Rahim
Star Financial Market Analyst

A GENERAL trend has been observed about the Amman Financial Market's activities, during this week, Tuesday, 5 January - Monday 11 January 1988; that is, the industrial sector is still dominating the market in the volume of trading and the number of shares. The service sector, contrary to the general trend, has outweighed the insurance sector in the volume of its daily trading and weekly average.

Although the trading volume went over JD two million the prices of shares went down "on a curve scale", reaching over 60 per cent of the total trading.

The market position, in general, cannot be compared to other weekly trading, considering that this week is the second week in 1988. Compared with the same week of last year, the market has risen geometrically in the order of its factorial combinations (diagonal index). The compound effect can be observed in the heavy trading over a one week "starter"; the criterion for an active market.

This week a total of 2,425,758 shares was handled, recording a total market volume of JD 2,135,389, divided among 2,355 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 427,073,800 per day.

The shares of 56 companies were traded, classified, according to sectors, as follows: 18 banks, 8 insurance, 6 services, and 24 industrial companies. Trading in the regular market was distributed among sectors as follows:

Share of Market	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
	8.58%	2.63%	3.97%	84.82%

The daily trading volumes, as proportionate to the total market (JD 2,135,389), were as follows:

5.1.88	6.1.88	9.1.88	10.1.88	11.1.88
26.36%	17.86%	19.07%	16.86%	19.85%

In the over-the-counter market, a total of 366,057 shares was handled at a total market volume of JD 214,638.

15 companies gained (8 banks, 1 insurance, 3 services, and 5 industrials):

	Closing at JD	up from JD
— Cairo Amman Bank	24.250	23.500
— Jordan Finance and Investment Co.	1.830	1.760
— Jordan Insurance Co.	13.900	13.500
— Dar Al-She'ab Press	.430	.310
— Jordan Press/Ad-Dustour	2.150	2.110
— Universal Chemical Industries	1.710	1.620
— Arab Aluminium Industries	1.850	1.820

35 companies lost (9 banks, 6 insurance, 3 services, and 17 industrials):

	Closing at JD	Down from JD
— Arab Bank Ltd.	118.000	118.500
— Industrial Development Bank	1.290	1.400
— Al-Quds Insurance	1.340	1.430
— Al-Izdehar Insurance	.810	.890
— General Investment Co.	1.350	1.600
— National Industries	.500	.520
— Jordan Petroleum Refinery	7.010	7.200
— Agro-Commercial & Industrial	1.280	1.400

6 companies had no change in the prices of their shares: Financial Facility & Investment Development Co. (JD .760), Bank of Jordan (JD 16.500), AL-Mashreq Exchange (JD 14.100), Jordan-French Insurance Co. (JD 7.000), Chemical Industries (JD 1.220), Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. (JD 2.500).

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded out of 18 banks, 8 insurance, 1 service, and 24 industrials.

	Share of Sector	Share of Market
— Arab Bank Ltd.	36.38%	3.12%
— Jordan Insurance Co.	58.81%	1.54%
— Dar Al-She'ab Press	91.82%	3.83%
— Arab Aluminium Industries	14.06%	11.93%
— Intermediate Petrochemicals	28.12%	22.16%
— Al-Edin Industries	10.55%	8.95%

The following is a representation of the sectoral handling per day of total market.

Sector	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
5-1	8.46	4.79	.81	86.14
6-1	9.75	.23	1.59	88.40
8-1	7.15	8.28	5.45	81.12
10-1	14.12	.57	7.80	77.71
11-1	4.35	.17	6.08	89.40
Weekly Average:	8.772%	2.408%	4.266%	84.554%

THE FOLLOWING are the Opening prices (Tuesday, 5 January 1988) and the Closing prices (Monday, 11 January 1988) for the 56 trading companies at the Amman Financial Market:

	Op	Cl
— Jordan Finance House	1.060	1.130
— Jordan National Bank	2.450	2.480
— Finance & Credit Corp.	.630	.620
— Darco Investment & Housing	.430	.450
— Cairo-Amman Bank	23.500	24.250
— Bank of Jordan	16.500	16.500
— Arab Bank Ltd.	118.500	118.000
— Jordan-Kuwait Bank	1.650	1.600
— Industrial Development Bank	1.400	1.290
— Petra Bank	2.400	2.300
— Jordan Finance & Investment	1.760	1.830
— Al-Mashreq Exchange	14.100	14.100
— Housing Bank	1.690	1.570
— Akarco Real Estate & Investme	.450	.440
— Jordan Gulf Bank	1.300	1.280
— National Portfolio	.720	.740
— Investment & Fin. Fac. Dev. Co	.760	.760
— National Financial Investment	1.500	1.530
— Jordan Insurance	13.500	13.900
— Jordan-French Insurance	7.000	7.000
— Holy Land Insurance	1.250	1.150
— Arab Insurance	1.020	1.010
— Refco Insurance	1.080	1.020
— Al-Izdehar Insurance	.890	.810
— Al-Quds Insurance	1.430	1.340
— Universal Insurance	.840	.810
— Jordan Electricity Co.	1.550	1.450
— Dar Al-She'ab Press & Pub.	.310	.430
— Poultry & Livestock Co.	.720	.730
— General Investment Co.	1.600	1.350
— Petra Projects & Equip.	.600	.580
— Jordan Press/Ad-Dustour	2.110	2.150
— Jordan Dairy Co.	1.000	.980
— Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.820	1.850
— Arab Pharmaceutical Ind.	2.140	2.080
— National Steel Ind.	2.660	2.580
— Intermediate Petro-Chemicals	1.280	1.250
— Jordan Glass Factories	.920	.940
— Paper & Cardboard Factories	2.850	2.830
— Jordan Tile & Bricks Ind.	.140	.180
— Universal Chemical Ind.	1.820	1.710
— Al-Edin Industries	1.220	1.180
— Jordan Industries & Matches	.780	.760
— Textile & Weaving Factories	.960	.930
— National Cable & Wire	.970	.940
— Jordan Sulpho-Chemicals	3.200	3.170
— Jordan Rook-Wool	.670	.650
— Jordan Petroleum Refinery	7.200	7.010
— Arab Delatants	5.190	5.050
— Dar Al-Dawa	1.480	1.330
— Jordan Porcelain	1.090	1.030
— National Industries	.520	.500
— Chemical Industries	1.220	1.220
— Agro-comm-Industries	1.400	1.280
— Jordan Phosphate Mines	2.500	2.500
— Jordan Cement Factories	.980	1.000

GOLD IN JORDAN
AMMAN (Star) prices on Tuesday, 5 January 1988, were as follows:
18 ct. JD 4,800 per gramme (31 grammes x 10 cm)
21 ct. JD 4,800 per gramme (31 grammes x 10 cm)
24 ct. JD 5,600 per gramme (8 GRAMMES)
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,180,000
Heated Pound JD 93.00

EXCHANGE RATES

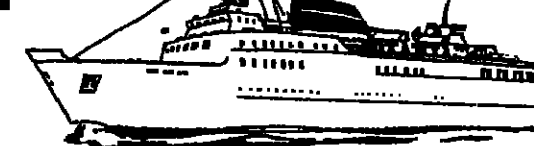
	BUY	SELL	BUY	SELL
JD (File)				
\$	337	339	SF	262 254
DEM	206	200	SKR	56.70 57.10
£	613	617	KWD	1230 1232
FF	61	61.6	SR	89.80 90.80
Yen	263	265	SRL	915 925
DFL	183	185	EGP	158 158
LIT	28	28.50	QR	92.3 98.3
BLF	98	99	OMR	87.25 87.75

Source: Credit and Finance Corp. Amman-Jordan

Interbank	Spot	Dollar Rates at London (AP)
£	1,8195-.8205	NKR 6.3590-.3640
SF	1,3380-70	SKR 5.9380-.9410
LIT	1203-1204	YEN 127.55-.65
FF	5.8260-90	AST 11.50-.52
DEM	1.6355-65	CAS 1.2845-50
DFL	1.8385-90	SPP 111.35-.40
BLF	34.23-.25	FIM 3.9960-80
DKR	6.2850-.2900	GDR 130.25-.50

EXCHANGE RATES		
NYK	CLOSE	TUS
	12/01/88	
DMK	1.6320	
STG	1.8235	
SFR	1.3325	
FFR	5.5125	
YEN	127.35	
CAN	1.2845	
DFL	1.8345	
BFC	34.15	
LIT	1201	
DOW JONES (Ind) close at		
1928.55	GOLD	481
SILVER	6.75	

Aqaba Port



Vessels Arriving Aqaba Port

Under Gargour Shipping Agency

Red Sea Area Services

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A) FAREAST- (CONTAINER + RORO+CONV.)	MITSUMI O.S.K. LINES	- CHRISTOFFER- OLDENDORFF - GLORIOUS ACE - EASTERN- SPLENDOR - CONMAN I - EASTERN- HARMONY	17/01/88 18/01/88 26/01/88 02/02/88 05/03/88
B) FAR EAST- (B/BULK)	AFRICA OCEAN LINES	- ATNUKE - ABIOLA	07/02/88
C) SOUTH EUROPE- (CONTAINER + RORO+CONV.)	SUDAN SHIPPING LINE LTD.	- BLUE NILE - WHITE NILE	23/01/88 06/02/88
D) U.S.A.- (CONTAINER + RORO+CONV.)	SUDAN SHIPPING LINE LTD	- KHARTOUM	25/01/88
E) SOUTH EUROPE/ EAST AFRICA- (CONTAINER + RORO)	LLOYD TRIEST- INO LINE	- SISTIANA 1/88 - DUINO 2/88 - SISTIANA 3/88	06/02/88 23/02/88 23/03/88
F) U.S.A.-CANADA- AUSTRALIA (BULK)	GRABULK LINE	- MAJOR BASSIL V 1 - GORTYS - POSEIDON BREEZE - CAPTAIN GEORGE- TSANGARIS - MAJOR BASSIL V.2	23/01/88 28/01/88 02/02/88 08/02/88 14/02/88
G) RED SEA- (CONVENTIONAL)	PAN ARAB LINE	- ALDRISI	30/01/88

EURO — DEPOSIT RATES

	\$	DEM	SF	Yen	FF	LIT	DFL	Sterling Pound
1M	6 15/16	3 1/8	1 11/16	3 7/8	8 1/8	9 3/4	4 1/8	1M 8 9/16
2M	7 1/16	3 3/16	2 1/4	3 15/16	8 1/4	10 1/4	4 1/4	2M 8 13/16
3M	7 3/16	3 5/16	2 7/16	4 1/16	8 5/8	10 1/2	4 1/2	3M 9.00
6M	7 3/8	3 3/8	2 2/8	4 1/8	8 7/8	10 7/8	4 7/16	4M 9 1/16
9M	7 5/8	3 5/8	3 1/16	4 3/16	9.00	11 1/4	4 1/2	6M 9 5/16
1 year	7 3/4	3 11/16	3 1/8	4 3/16	9.00	11 1/2	4 9/16	9M 9 7/16
2 years	8 3/8	4 1/8						1 year 9 5/8
3 years	8 7/8	4 11/16						
4 years	9 1/8	5 1/4						
5 years	9 3/8	5 1/2						

Source: Finance and Credit Corporation, Amman.

The Jerusalem Star

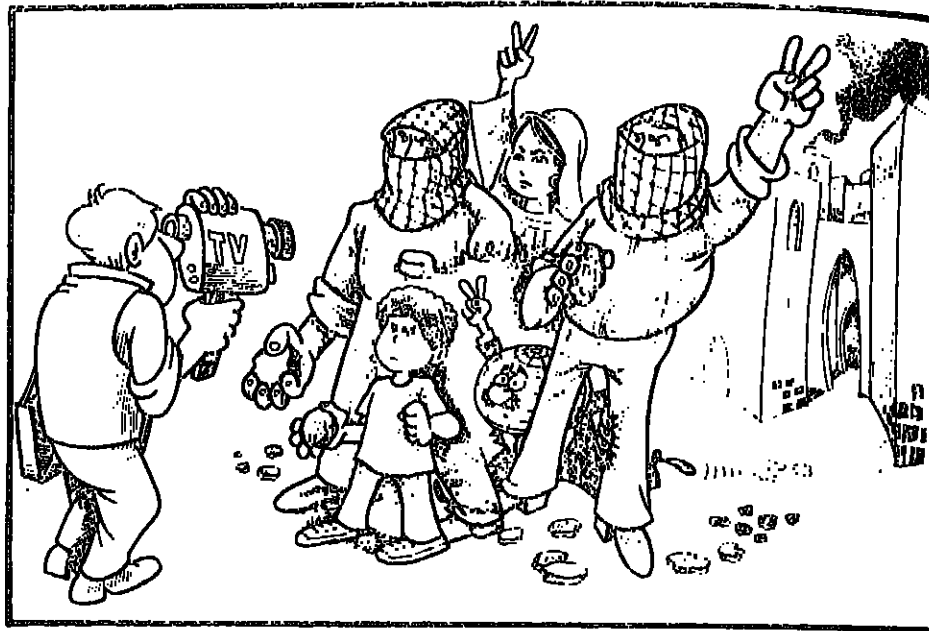
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Israel's defiance

ISRAEL DEFIED the international will on Wednesday when it expelled four Palestinian youths from the occupied Arab territories into South Lebanon, less than a week after UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the Israeli authorities to refrain from carrying out its deportation decision.

The Israeli act comes at a time when special UN envoy and Under-Secretary General Marrack Goulding is in the occupied territories to investigate Israel's use of force in quelling Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr Goulding was denied a meeting with Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and was prevented from visiting a number of Palestinian refugee camps.

The deportation move, which is expected to be followed by another one soon, is a clear violation of the Geneva Accords and international laws. By carrying out its decision, Israel has given the whole world its answer to the latest Security Council resolution. Under these circumstances the international body is expected to act swiftly and decisively in response.

As the Palestinian uprising enters its second month, Israel has not dampened its oppressive measures, but has in fact tightened its grip to the extent that more innocent victims have fallen either dead or injured in the past few days, while the terror campaign has expanded to include zealous Zionists who shot down unarmed Palestinians in their villages and camps.

It is obvious that Israel was not impressed by the Security Council resolutions condemning its repressive policies in the occupied areas. It is clear that it will continue to ignore these resolutions and go to any extent to crush down the Palestinian massive rejection of Israeli occupation. It is at this stage that a unanimous world action is needed. The world has united in condemning Iran in its perpetuation of the Gulf war and threatened to impose sanctions if the Iranian government rejected the call for peace. It also acted in unity when it came to South Africa's persistence in its racial form of government known as apartheid and has already imposed sanctions and boycotts.

The fruits of such policies are beginning to pay off, although time is needed. Why not try the same medicine with Israel?

Egypt will soon decide

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT Hosni Mubarak's tour in the Gulf has moved Egypt closer than ever before to regaining its distinctive position as the most powerful Arab country with a leading role in defending Arab rights and soil. The statements made by President Mubarak Monday in Kuwait showed beyond any doubt that Cairo is steadily preparing itself to resume its prominent position as the major defender of the Arab homeland.

The most important part of President Mubarak's statements at his press conference in Kuwait was his call on Arab countries to adopt a common stand in support of the uprising in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and his declaration that Israel has violated the Camp David Accords. His assertion that Israel contravened the accords, by declaring occupied Jerusalem as its eternal capital and annexing the Golan Heights, suggests that Cairo will be free to take any necessary steps in defence of pan-Arab security outside the framework of the Camp David agreement at a time of its own choice.

As a matter of fact a careful review of statements made by top Egyptian officials since the Arab uprising began, shows that Cairo is seriously re-considering its attitude towards its lukewarm peace with Israel. The most significant statement made so far by both President Mubarak and his Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala was that Egypt's peace treaty with Israel does not put any curbs with regard to its commitment to the joint Arab Defence Charter.

Indeed, Egypt has made it clear that it cannot stand idle in the face of Israel's mounting barbaric measures against defenceless Palestinians on the occupied Arab territories and its adamant rejection to take concrete steps towards a comprehensive peace.

It is comprehensive peace that Cairo has been seeking all along and not just a partial settlement which leaves the Palestinian problem, the core of the conflict with Israel, unresolved.

Judging from statements made by President Mubarak and other senior Egyptian officials, Cairo seems to be giving Israel and the United States a last chance for reversing their positions towards the peace process in the Middle East. In this regard, President Mubarak's forthcoming trip to the United States will perhaps be crucial in determining Egypt's next course.

Egypt's final position will most probably be decided within very few weeks, thus giving Washington and Tel Aviv a short time to reconsider their policies, or else to face the consequences of Egypt's return to the confrontation line with Israel.

A missed opportunity in the garden



Special to The Star

NEW YORK — Maybe history one day will make it all clear, but for now we are just tantalized. What exactly did Mikhail Gorbachev say to Ronald Reagan during that walk in the White House garden during their Washington summit?

Was it, as reported very much second-hand, that he'd be content to see an end to Soviet military support for the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, giving it only police weapons? Both sides have worked so hard since to obfuscate and blur this brief exchange that one can't be sure exactly what was said. Nevertheless, it makes sense. All over the Third World, Gorbachev is changing Soviet policies.

Delente, we were once told by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, was "buried in the sands of the Ogaden," during the Soviet-backed Ethiopian thrust against neighbouring Somalia. This, like the invasion of Afghanistan, was the policy of Leonid Brezhnev.

Gorbachev, in pursuit of peaceful coexistence even if French words are no longer in vogue, has failed to make one single aggressive move against major Western interests in the Third World, and has sought to modify the commitments he has inherited.

In Mozambique, he has stepped back from his country's once close involvement, even though the country has been almost hung and quartered by South African-sponsored Renamo rebels. He has been particularly careful in Asia, encouraging North Korea to soften its antagonism toward Seoul.

He has passed up the opportunity to build tight links with the Communist New People's Army in the Philippines, and he's pushed the Vietnamese to ravamp and liberalize their economy and start talking to their political opponents in Cambodia. Not least, he is trying to find a formula to extricate Soviet troops from Afghanistan, impossible though that may be unless he convinces the Politburo that it will have to give up hope of determining the colour of Afghanistan's future, probably plentiful, regimes.

In Africa, his only high-profile commitment is the garrison in Angola. There is increasing evidence that Soviet and Cuban troops are being drawn into direct fighting with South African forces: that penetrate deep into Angola. On this one, Gorbachev is unlikely to step back. Who, apart from the far Right in the West, exudes sympathy for South Africa? It deserves what it gets.

This is South Africa's Afghanistan, rooted in its fundamentally flawed decision to invade Angola in 1975. In the Middle East, Gorbachev has been careful about selling arms to Iran and has not been tempted to needle ethnic and religious separatism in the Gulf.

Indeed, Soviet Policy has been steadily edging round to considering a United Nations arms embargo against Iran, although it is tied to support of the creation of a UN naval armada in the Gulf to replace the present all-Western one. In Latin America, Gorbachev treads warily — but then, since the Cuban missile crisis, so did his predecessors. In the turmoil of Central America, direct Soviet involvement has always been limited. Nicaragua may ask for new MIGs, but Moscow has been sitting on the order for a long time.

Gorbachev's reported words in the White House garden, while going further than Moscow has gone before, are fully consistent with Moscow's traditional posture of only modest interference. Where does all this leave the United States? Has Reagan decided to similarly rethink his attitude toward Third World trouble spots?

Building on Jimmy Carter, whose record for being tough in the Third World has been widely distorted, Reagan has stepped up the pace of US military involvement. Reagan has followed through on Carter's efforts to secure access to bases within reach of the Gulf. Military facilities have been improved in Kenya, Oman and Morocco.

Military aid has jumped more than 200 per cent to Egypt, El Salvador, Honduras, Pakistan, Thailand and Tunisia. Arms were sold to Iran. And Pakistan continued to receive huge sums, despite its refusal to halt its nuclear-bomb-building programme.

In Southern Africa, Reagan's rigid policies have made it impossible to find a peace settlement in Namibia and Angola, and he seems unwilling to use the United States political muscle to push changes upon South Africa. What sanctions have been brought to bear have been forced on Reagan by an activist Congress.

To be fair, this is only one side of Reagan. Although at times he has prevaricated, in the end he has thrown the United States weight behind the democratic tide sweeping through the Third World. From Argentina to the Philippines, from Sudan to Haiti, Reagan's administration has supported the democrats against the dictators.

Even in Central America, Reagan can honestly say he is seeking democracy, which is very different from John Foster Dulles's policy in the 1950s when the United States, pure and simple, was seeking friends, irrespective of their attitude to the ballot box.

Gorbachev and Reagan ended 1987 seeking peace. Outsiders are still amazed at the amount of trust they've managed to manufacture, given the state of US-Soviet relations a short two years ago. But they need to go further.

If in 1988 they can bury the hatchet in the Third World, then, unlike with détente, their breakthrough on arms control and disarmament will not get buried in some distant African desert. What a pity Reagan did not take advantage of Gorbachev's words, in the garden, about Nicaragua to open to a deal on the one Third World trouble spot we could all afford to be without!

Jonathan Power is a foreign affairs analyst who specializes in Third World issues.

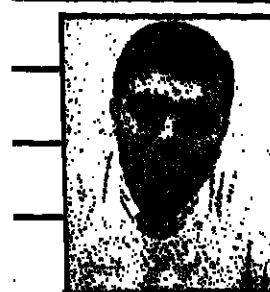
Perfect gentleman

ABU KAMAL carries his heavy corpse and collapses on the Honda motorbike. He heaves like a fighting bull as streams of glittering sweat run over the ancient cracks of his face even in the coldest days. He swallows his saliva as his tongue explores the far corners of his lips looking for bits of dried food. He is almost ready. A faint drizzle splatters against his rusty helmet, which bears the word "champion" or what is left of it in golden letters. His cheap, plastic-made imitation brief case is safely tucked behind him on the back seat.

His right foot drops with ferocity on the ignition paddle and the cranky-old bike coughs soot and dark smoke, then its engine swears and curses as it lets a sharp scream. It is ready. Sweet and obese, Abu Kamal is no longer a nice fat gentleman mounding his retired motorbike, but a collection of tense nerves, a bundle of erratic emotions ready to shoot off into the busy and tireless veins of life itself. Watch it, then, Abu Kamal is about to take off on his mechanical beast to deliver the newspaper's mail.

And at 40 kilometres per hour he drags on. Puffing smoke and vapour, sweating as his little beady eyes shine just before his cheeks push them inside the caves of his skull. More than 130 kilograms steer recklessly into the streets of Amman, battling trucks and veteran 1960 Mercedes Benz sedans, racing against the wind, or something like that.

But Abu Kamal is far from perfect, as you might have guessed. He has his soft areas, his weak points, of which one is his capacity to giggle and drown himself into spells of laughter at any human utterance no matter how faint or serious it may be. And like a contagious disease once he starts giggling, chuckling and titling, the whole attendance falls into the trap. Everyone laughs burling out like a bubble until nothing in-



Memorandum

By

Osama El-Sherif

side of you is able to command a single shriek, or a mere chirp. Abu Kamal on the other hand sobs as layers of fat covering his ball-shaped form quiver and tremble.

Abu Kamal will outlive us all, unless he explodes one day and that would be a sight to remember. The reason why I think so often of Abu Kamal is that I keep envying him. What is there to envy? I don't know, but, apart from children, he is one of the few people around me who are truly alive — and whose nature seem to be as unspoiled and pure as that of infants.

One day he came back from his round missing a tooth. One could notice that immediately because the minute he started laughing, his mouth revealed a black gap in between the top row of his white teeth. The incident created interesting commotion at the newspaper. What had happened to Abu Kamal? everyone began asking. But he would not disclose the inside story. Instead he laughed silently as he sat in his favourite corner still wearing his rusty helmet with what was left of the word "champion" inscribed on it. His leather jacket, similar to that of World War II airmen, glittered with droplets of rain water covering it. All he did was hold to his brief case, and laugh silently.

Eventually the secret was out. Earlier, Abu Kamal had just filled his motorbike's tank with gasoline when he had this crazy idea: "How come that I filled the motorbike and forgot about filling my own stomach?" Steering along Al Sali road he suddenly saw chicken being grilled on blue-flamed gas fire. He stopped, unmounted and ordered a whole chicken (with the works). His teeth were soon clutching on the poor bird's meat

and the frenzy was over in few seconds. It was not until he went to the men's room to wash off the grease that he noticed, on the half-broken mirror, that his tooth was missing. Poor Abu Kamal had broken, eaten and swallowed his tooth without noticing it. It was hard to believe, but then nothing is impossible with Abu Kamal.

Good news — and God they are scarce nowadays — come in along with the bad ones. People live because they have few other options. They work in their cubicles, shout at each other, fill in forms and write up papers, make appointments and go visiting, sign contracts and wait passionately for that pay cheque by the end of the month. But as life goes on, whether we want it or not, there are few resting stations, where people like you and I turn their backs to work and sit together in warm little corners to laugh and chat.

Abu Kamal is a gentleman and a knight whose tired mount awaits him so faithfully every morning as he goes into that ridiculous routine of setting out on his daily round. He is a funny man, even if he does not intend to be all the time. He lives like the rest of us, cherishing his own hopes and dreams. It doesn't matter if these dreams are modest or different from what others harbour. They are his and his alone. And if he laughs out his frustrations, and those of his colleagues, it is because that is the way he has chosen to live.

Abu Kamal is also a reflection of what we sometimes want to be but fail to become. In a way I understand now why I sometimes envy him... to the point that I too shut the door of my room and laugh it out. I make sure no one is eavesdropping on me

View point

By Ya'coub Ahmad

The Gulf lull

THE CURRENT relative lull in the Gulf war has been the result of a series of positive developments which occurred in recent weeks and which, if properly pursued and exploited, could lead to an eventual peace settlement or in the least to a de-escalation in military operations and reduced foreign intervention.

The flexible and moderate attitude taken by member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) at their summit last month in Riyadh has contributed to the improvement of the Gulf climate and has promoted Iran to reciprocate by declaring readiness to receive a GCC delegation for talks on the situation in the region. The GCC states were expected to adopt a tough stand towards Iran's provocative actions and continued attacks on Gulf shipping.

Instead, the GCC reminded Tehran of the enormous dangers emanating from the continuation of the war and the need for a solution based on good neighbourliness and mutual respect.

Contacts made by Syria with both the GCC states and Tehran before and after the Riyadh Summit must have played a prominent role in softening the GCC stand and bringing about Iran's conciliatory retreat. Iranian leaders listen to Syrian advice because they know that if Damascus turns its back to them, they will lose a strong justification for continuing the war.

It should be noted that the chance in Syria's Gulf policy came about following the Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation which took place at last November's extraordinary Arab summit conference in Amman. At the summit, Syria also signed the final communiqué which called for an end to the Iran-Iraq war through the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

Iraq's superior military potentialities and the Soviet Union's readiness to consider an arms embargo on the party which rejects Resolution 598 have had much to do with the relative easing of tension in the Gulf. A respected US newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor, reported last week that under pressure from the Soviet Union, Iran has postponed its long-promised offensive against Iraq.

Then came the heroic uprising in the occupied territories which shifted regional and international attention from the Gulf to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the plight of the Palestinian people. Iran's claims about continuing its unholy war have been made null and void more than ever before by the undaunted stone-throwing Palestinian youths in their daily confrontation with the formidable Israeli war machinery.

If there is really such a shift in Iran's position, Arab states and friendly countries should pursue it with concerted collective effort with the aim of ending the war or minimizing its dangers. The fact that the next few months will probably be crucial with regard to regional and international action on the Palestinian problem makes it essential to exert this effort.

Turkey attempts a Mideast tightrope

By Ali Tartanoglu
Special to The Star

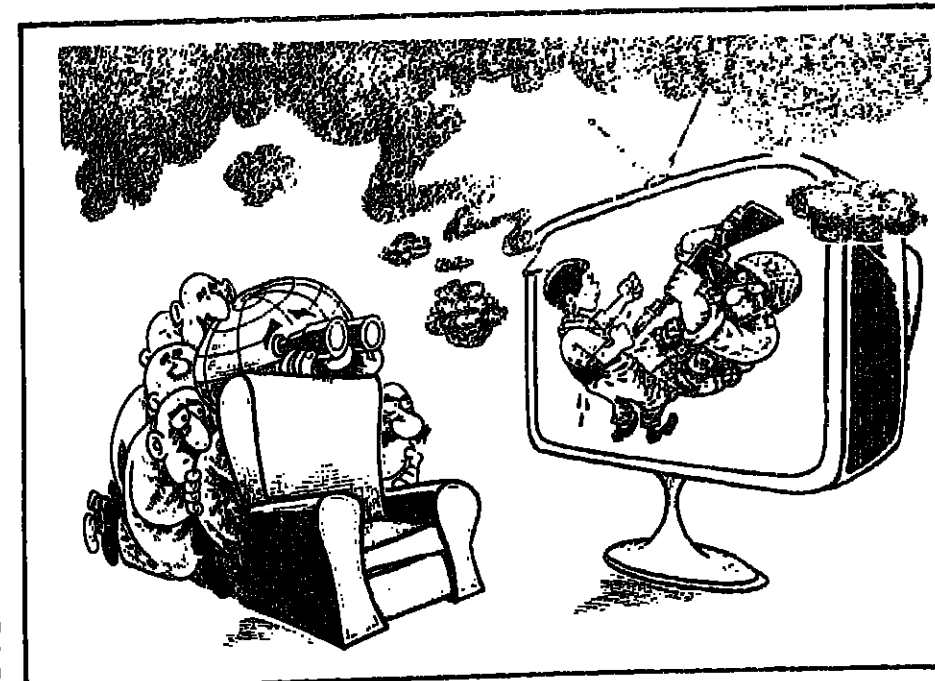
ANKARA — New questions have emerged about Turkey's relations with Israel after the latest Israeli operations in Lebanon and the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza. The questions emerged as Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and the opposition — both socialists and conservatives — condemned Israel for its recent actions.

Turkey, a member of NATO and the Jeddah-based Islamic Conference Organization, has consistently sought to improve relations with Israel, but it has also remained strongly critical of Israeli activities in the territories seized in the 1967 war. The policy has thrown-up contradictions, according to diplomats, but this is rejected by officials. Bulent Akarcali, a close aide of Ozal who assumed the health and social welfare portfolio in the new cabinet, said last year he saw no contradiction in having good relations with both the Arab world and Israel.

"On the contrary," he told the Turkish Daily News in Ankara, "a dialogue with Israel would help to bring the Palestinian question to the Israeli in the context of Arab views, and would keep the door open for further dialogue with the Palestinians." Ozal, while presenting his new government's programme in parliament in December, condemned Israel for its attitude toward the Palestinian demonstrators in the occupied territories.

Outgoing Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu (replaced by Mesut Yilmaz in the new cabinet) also denounced Israel after the killing and wounding of Palestinian demonstrators by Israeli forces in Gaza. In a meeting with Arab envoys led by Palestine Liberation Organization representatives in Ankara, Abu Firas, Ozal said no-one could approve of what Israel was doing to Palestinians in the occupied territories.

The Turkish reaction to events in Israel and the occupied territories followed a period of relaxation in the Israeli-Turkish relations, which were strained since the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis in 1986. Turkish and Israeli foreign ministers met during the United Nations General As-



sembly's meeting in New York in October 1987; although a previous scheduled meeting was called off in 1986.

In advance of that meeting, Turkey, which had downgraded its diplomatic relations with Israel following the 1979 annexation of Jerusalem, raised its representation from second secretary to counsellor level. The diplomatic events, which came at a time of Turkish difficulties with the US Congress over its military and economic aid package, were soon followed by Israel lobby initiatives in the American legislature to help solve Turkey's "problems."

Despite those developments in Turkish-Israeli ties, Foreign Ministry officials in Ankara stressed that Turkey remained steadfast in its support to the Palestinians, in particular the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

"There is no change in Turkey's attitude toward the Palestinian issue," a Foreign

Ministry official said. "Turkey supports the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories and the recognition of Palestinian rights by Israel." Turkish diplomats point out, however, that the constituency of countries seeking ties with Israel is growing. One diplomat said, "Many countries, that did not previously have diplomatic relations with Israel, have recently started to establish new relations with Israel, at different levels. Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Spain are examples," he added.

So, officials stressed that, even as there has been a change in Turkey's stance vis-a-vis its relations with Israel, there is "absolutely no change" as regards the Palestinian issue.

Ali Tartanoglu is a staff writer with the Turkish Daily News, Ankara.

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (API) — Israeli troops shot dead a Palestinian in a violent demonstration Tuesday, and a U.N. official's attempts to inspect Gaza's crowded refugee camps were disrupted by soldiers as well as Palestinian crowds.

The shooting brought to 32 the official death toll in five weeks of anti-Israeli unrest in Gaza and the West Bank. It was one of several scattered incidents reported in the occupied territories Tuesday.

Also in Hebron, demonstrators smashed the window of an Israeli passenger bus, but no one was hurt, Israeli radio said.

The Press service said soldiers used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse demonstrators in the nearby village of Sair.

The Jewish settlers were freed on bail Monday night several hours after they shot at a group of Palestinians, killing one teenager and wounding another.

An army investigation ordered by Maj. Gen. Amram Mitzna, Head of Central Command, determined that the settlers, Pinchas Wallerstein and Shai Ben Yusef, had obeyed army guidelines restricting the use of firearms, the Radio said.

Israel radio reported that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shimon and Yusef Shapira, a right-wing, religious cabinet minister, intervened with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Police Commissioner David Krauss to release the two.

In the West Bank, associated Press Correspondent Mary Sedur, said soldiers clashed with a group of about 20 Arab women waving black umbrellas and shouting slogans at a United Nations office in the Kalanda refugee camp.

She said soldiers used rifle bullets to prod the women into the U.N. compound and away from the main road. She said tear gas was fired to disperse the demonstration.

The West Bank town of Ramallah was shuttered with stores closed and the streets empty.

In the Arab sector of East Jerusalem, police on horseback patrolled the deserted main shopping thoroughfare of Salah Al Din Street as a strike call was strictly observed.

Palestinian Nationalist Groups ordered another strike in the occupied lands for three days starting Monday. In leaflets distributed Sunday, the groups warned that roving patrols would enforce the strike and vowed to attack drivers ignoring the stay-at-home order. A similar strike was ordered Saturday by one of the groups, the Jihad Islami.

AP Correspondent Karin Laub said Gaza City's streets looked like a war zone Monday, streaked by soot from burning fires and pools of water from broken mains. Teenagers built barricades of fir tree branches, junked cars, overturned garbage dumpsters and oil barrels.

Most of the 50,000 Gazans who worked in Israel were forced to stay home for the third straight day.



Palestinian mothers argue with Israeli soldiers

Expulsions and killings mark fifth week of uprising

Army jeeps patrolled the Central Palestine Square and the shopping thoroughfare of Omar Al Mukhtar Street. Soldiers stopped two young boys, one about seven, and ordered them to remove one burning barricade.

Two prominent Jewish settlers shot and killed a Palestinian teenager in a West Bank village Monday and Israeli troops shot to death another Arab who tried to seize a soldier's rifle in the Gaza Strip, the army said.

The West Bank incident was the first officially confirmed involvement of Jewish civilians in the killing of Palestinians in the occupied territories and appeared to signal a broadening of the cycle of violence that began Dec. 8.

The army said the settlers opened fire on the Arabs after their car was stoned outside this Palestinian village. But 15-year-old Ahmad Motti Namham and other Arab witnesses said the youths did not throw stones and the civilians opened fire after their car was blocked by burning tires.

The clash occurred when a civilian car was surrounded by demonstrators near Betin, an Arab village near the Jewish settlement of Ofra in the West Bank 16 kilometers (10 miles) north of Jerusalem, an army official said on condition of anonymity.

Israel Radio said the civilians were settlers, but there was no

official confirmation. Many civilians, especially settlers, carry weapons when travelling through the West Bank.

The army imposed a curfew on two West Bank refugee camps while Palestinian protesters closed

the streets of Gaza Strip towns with barricades and burning tires for the third straight day.

Scattered stone-throwing clashes between Arab protesters and soldiers were reported throughout the West Bank, where a



A young Palestinian boy throws a stone at Israeli armed soldiers — the stone became the symbol of the latest uprising

Israel deport, four Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (API) — Israel deported four Palestinians on Wednesday, flying them to Lebanon by helicopter despite wide protests.

A military command statement announcing the expulsion said: "four were among the leaders of the instigators and organizers of the disturbances" in the West Bank.

Five other Palestinians were appealing against the deportation orders served on them 3 January.

The deportees are all West Bank-born and have served prison terms as guerrillas or recruits for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The most prominent is Jam Mahmoud Rujub, 35, who was jailed for life at age 17 for being a guerrilla cell, was freed in a 1985 prisoner exchange and wrote a best-selling book of political thought and prison memoirs.

The others are Jamal Mohamed Jibara, 28, Bashir Ahmed Kheiri, 45, and Hussan Abdul Rahman Khader, 25.

Israel has deported more than 1,000 alleged troublemakers for the West Bank and Gaza since capturing the territories in 1967, including 13 last year.

The latest expulsions came through another day of the Israeli unrest that erupted two weeks ago.

Deportees



Some of the deportees, four of which Israel expelled to South Lebanon on Wednesday

Palestinians decry Israeli 'justice'

Four Palestinian activists announced Tuesday they have dropped their appeal against deportation because they believe the Israeli military review of their case is "an illegal charade."

Attorney Jawad Boulos said the Palestinians withdrew their appeals Monday during a closed-door session of an army tribunal in Jneid Prison in the occupied West Bank where they are being

held until their expulsion.

The military said Tuesday the tribunal had decided to uphold the four deportation orders, but gave no details about their implementation.

Boulos said the Arab activists made their decision after the army refused to reveal major portions of the evidence against them to defence lawyers and barred family members from attending the hearings.



Gaza Strip is no longer under military control



strikes call closed stores in many areas.

Israeli Newspapers, however, reported Tuesday that the army has lost control of the Residential areas of Gaza.

In its lead report, the mass-circulation Yediot Ahronot quoted a senior army officer who told the paper: The residents are in control of main roads. There isn't a vehicle today which enters the Gaza Strip which isn't hit by rocks."

They throw rocks at soldiers too, not only civilians. The army cannot absolutely guarantee the safety of anyone who wants to come down to Gaza," said the officer, who was not identified by name in keeping with military regulations.

The paper quoted a second military source who said "there is a feeling of anarchy, that the street is in control. The traditional Arab leadership is not in control of the masses."

Shamir, speaking Monday to a group of economists in Jerusalem, said the army has severe instructions not to kill, Shamir said. "Therefore they are not afraid, they are suddenly daring and brave, and these events continue and we don't succeed in ending them quickly."

In another development, a special ministerial session of the 21-member Arab League has been scheduled for Jan 24 to study "The explosive situation" in the Israeli-occupied territories, League officials said Tuesday.

At least 32 Palestinians have been killed in five weeks of disturbances on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip.

The special session was demanded by Libya to examine the situation and take "effective measures in the face of inhuman Israeli practices."

On the other hand, A U.N. official sent by the Security Council to investigate living conditions under Israeli occupation was barred from entering a Palestinian refugee camp in the Gaza Strip Tuesday, U.N. officials reported.

Marrack Goulding was refused entry to Jabalya Camp, a flash-point in the five-week long spate of almost daily anti-Israeli demonstrations, said Maher Nasser, a spokesman of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency.

He said Goulding, a U.N. Deputy Secretary General, "tried several entrances to the camp but could not enter."

Israel radio also reported from Gaza that Goulding was kept out of Jabalya, but the military command said it had no knowledge of it.

The radio said Goulding then travelled to Tel Aviv to meet with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The military said five of the strip's eight refugee camps, which are home to some 400,000 Palestinians, were under curfew. It said Jabalya was under "closure," meaning entry and exit were barred but no restrictions were placed on life inside the camp.

However, Marrack Goulding told Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres on Monday that riots in the occupied territories demonstrated a pressing need to negotiate peace and remove the cause of Arab unrest.

Peres quoted Goulding as saying during the hour-long session that the United Nations opposed Israeli measures used to quell the Palestinian riots.

At least 30 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli soldiers since riots erupted in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip on December 8, according to army figures.

Goulding arrived Friday in the wake of two U.N. Security Council Resolutions condemning Israel for its use of force in the occupied territories.

Israeli leaders have called the resolutions an interference in Israel's internal affairs. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir refused to meet Goulding.

Goulding said Peres "explained why Israel does not accept the recent resolutions of the Security Council. He explained to me Israel's policies and answered the questions I had to put to him."

"He discussed... how these recent disturbances show the need, the pressing need to negotiate a settlement which will remove the causes of all the recent troubles," Goulding said. Peres, speaking on Israel television, said he met with Goulding as a U.N. official "and not as a messenger of a decision... which we totally reject."

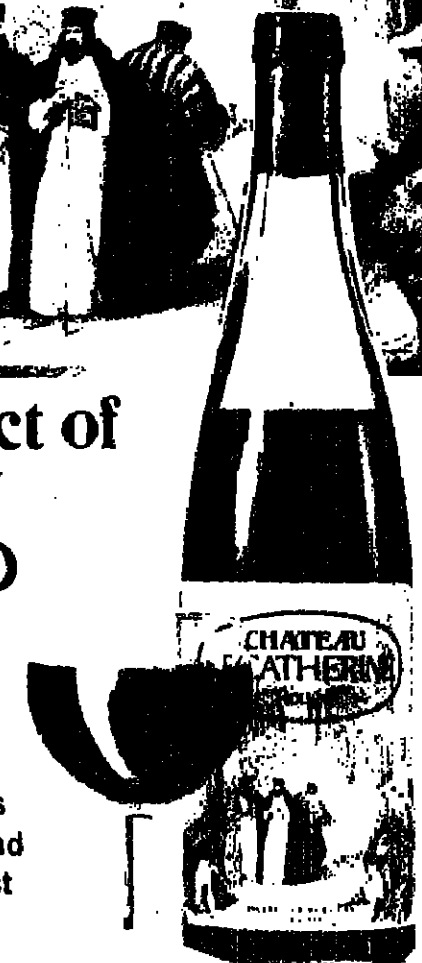
"I also made it clear to him that Security Council plays no role in reducing tension... this is our responsibility," Peres said. "He said that he agrees with me."

The US government hopes Israel will allow a top U.N. official to visit a Palestinian refugee camp that Israeli troops kept him from visiting Monday. In another development, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Tuesday that "we hope they'll be able to work that out and he'll be able to visit." Fitzwater told reporters at a White House briefing when asked about the incident.

Fitzwater said President Ronald Reagan was being kept abreast of developments in the occupied territories, but has had no direct contact with Israeli leaders.



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By

Dr Nabil El Sharif

A new awakening

ONE OF the positive off-shots of the Arab revolt in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza is the emergence of what may be called a new Western awakening. Two major signs indicate that a sincere soul-searching is taking place in several sectors in Western society vis-a-vis the Arab World.

The first sign is the overwhelming condemnation of Israel's repressive practices in many Western capitals. The Israeli leaders themselves seemed to have been taken aback by the intensity and comprehensiveness of the angry Western reaction in response to the inhuman Zionist atrocities that have been committed in the occupied territories.

It is especially noteworthy that the angry Western reaction does not stop at the official or governmental level, but goes beyond that to grass-root level. It is, in fact, at this popular level that the West expresses its angriest response to Israel's oppressive measures against the unarmed civilian population in the West Bank and Gaza, whose only (fault) is standing up to defend their own right and to assert their attachments to the land of their ancestors and forefathers.

The other positive sign that came from the West was the Pope's decision to appoint a Palestinian Arab as patriarch of Jerusalem for the very first time. Italian and French patriarchs were appointed in this post for several decades now. The Pope's gesture can only be interpreted as expressing the Vatican's recognition of the Arab identity of this land. And this gesture could not have come at a more opportune time, since our brethren in the West Bank and Gaza are continuing their revolt for the second month to prove to the whole world that Zionism will not be able to change the character and identity of the Arab land.

It remains to be seen, however, if the Arab World would be able to capitalize on the emergence of this new awakening in the West, or whether it would let it fizzle away into oblivion as it has always done.

Correction
In the Star's issue of 7-13 January, Volume 6 Number 20, the title "Catharics for the killers?" for Dr. Nabil El-Sharif's column "Every Week" should have read "Catharics for the killers?"

Drought threatens Egypt with disaster

CAIRO — After thousands of years of abundance, in which the life-giving waters of the Nile were taken for granted, Egyptians are faced with the stark reality of drought and dwindling water supplies. Experts say that, if Egypt does not immediately cut its water consumption and correct its wasteful habits, the result could be a disaster.

For nearly 7,000 years of recorded human history, Egyptians have called their land the "Gift of the Nile," but reports now say that, if the current drought in Africa, now in its ninth year, does not end in 1988, or if a drastic water conservation programme is not put into effect immediately, then the River Nile will literally dry up.

A British consultant's study, ridiculed by the Ministry of Irrigation, points out that, if drought continues, Egypt's ambitious plans, to cultivate new desert areas and enlarge agricultural production to feed its bloating population, cannot be met.

The British report says that eight consecutive years of drought in the Ethiopian highlands have depleted the Lake Nasser reservoir behind the Aswan Dam to its lowest level since 1960. By July 1988, and if Egypt continues to consume water at the present rate, stocks will fall to piddling levels and the flow into the Nile below the dam will cease.

Other experts have urged those concerned to cut water consumption and eliminate waste. They also encourage that Egypt reduce its rice crop, as rice cultivation requires huge amounts of water.

Minister of Irrigation said his



Nile: The Gift of Life

ministry has already cut rice cultivation by 10 per cent this year and is working to reduce the loss of water into the Mediterranean. He said that the government also has plans to replace the electricity generated at the Aswan Dam should it become necessary to shut down the turbines there. When working at full capacity the Aswan hydro-electric plant generates about 25 per cent of Egypt's electricity requirements.

Until the year 1969, Lake Nasser's water stood at about 165 metres above sea level, high enough to operate the turbines at 100 per cent capacity. During most of 1987 the level stood at about 150 metres, dangerously close to the "dead storage" level of 147 metres.

A report, prepared by USAID in Cairo, also warned of the imminent

danger of drought in Egypt if the country failed to improve the way it manages its limited water resources. The real problem, said the American study, is that the Egyptian government has failed to implement effective water conservation measures.

Mr. Kenawi, former minister of irrigation, said that the crisis can be overcome, provided that there is not a drastic shortfall of water in Lake Nasser, if the government takes a few prudent measures. These include covering and lining canals to cut evaporation and ground loss, recycling of irrigation and sewage water to be re-used for irrigation, such as spray or drip instead of simple flooding. He also urged the Ministry of Agriculture to foster crops requiring less water.

In 1979 Egypt spearheaded the creation of the Undug Group" of

the Nile basin nations to study ways by which the nine countries might mutually benefit from the waters of the Nile.

While the USAID study predicted low Nile levels for the next 15 to 20 years, Mr. Kenawi correctly points out that no one can predict with any certainty how long the drought will last. He noted that at one point in Egypt's long history a drought lasted for something like 300 years with only a few intermittent good seasons.

Mr. Kenawi by no means predicts a drought lasting that long and indeed privately expects an average flow in 1988. But he does say that, without rains in Africa, Egypt is in for a disaster if it does not cut its consumption.

The Middle East

Spoilers and the spoiled amidst the Kurds

By Sajid Rizvi
Special to The Star

LONDON — Before Kurdish gunmen and saboteurs unleash another wave of mayhem on individuals or governments judged to be offensive to their cause, the strike parties need to consider where the perimeters of a military confrontation lie.

The scope for violence is quite limitless, as witnessed by both the innocent and not-so-innocent among the 16 million Kurds and the regional governments of Turkey, Iran and Iraq, and to some extent Syria and the Soviet Union. Western governments, endemic victims of Kurdish kidnappings and localized mischief, now find that the Kurdish "problem" lies at their doorstep.

The murder in Paris of Siegfried Wielsputz, a consular employee of the West German embassy, if proven to be the work of a Kurdish faction, would be obvious retaliation for Bonn's crackdown on Kurds suspected of terrorism or wanted in Turkey on terrorist charges. So would the reported bombing of a 737 Boeing owned by a Lufthansa German airline subsidiary, which had an added twist as it crashed over Turkey, killing all 16 on board.

The resulting outrage can only narrow the Kurdish constituency outside the region, but that shouldn't surprise Kurdish leaders, who already see the West German witch-hunt as evidence of their flagging fortunes.

West European perceptions of Kurds, and their cause, are going through a historical change, born as much of extensions of the East-West perspectives to the Middle East as domestic preoccupation with that patch-all phrase, terrorism.

Kurds, like Turks, Iranians and Indians, not only constitute sub-

stantial minorities in Western Europe but also have been implicated by populist media in violent incidents, not the least among them the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in February 1986.

Whether any Kurds are convicted at all in Palme's murder, or in the killing of Wielsputz, becomes of secondary importance when, in the public eye in Europe, the Kurdish stereotype is transformed, from one of gallant fighters taking refuge from a troubled land to one of untrustworthy foreigners importing their culture as well as their Kalashnikovs.

It is these public images that eventually will build domestic pressures on politicians and decide the course of the politics. The Western government's hardening attitude toward Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Sikhs are examples.

No doubt conservative politicians see, in the situation, opportunities for fanning sentiments that would either lead to mass-scale repatriation, ban on political activity by exiles, or across-the-board isolation of the troublesome foreigners. Had that mood not existed in France, for example, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac would have been unable to dump exiled critics of Iran in Gabon as part of a trade-off involving two French hostages in Beirut and an envoy in Tehran.

But no such crackdowns can be expected to be even-handed, as the Gabon fiasco showed. Bonn's attempts to control terrorist cells within the Kurdish/Turkish exile community also were far from immaculate.

Greater questions concern the future: how can the Kurds be contained? Should Europe expel all? Or do as the regional strategists have done through decades: divide, rule but generally let them all be?

The dilemma is particularly acute because, with the exception of Turkey and Europe, no-one seems willing to talk usefully about the Kurds. All seem bent upon pushing forward favourites, so that one power's freedom-fighters are another's implacable foes.

The resulting divisions have kept the goal of an independent Kurdistan out of every group's reach, but not made the Kurds any less dangerous or mercurial in their alliances.

In addition to the Iranian and Iraqi-backed groups, gunmen suspected (by Turkey) of enjoying Syrian sympathies were responsible for recurrent massacres of Turkish villagers in 1987.

Turkey saw the killings as open intimidation by the Damascus-based Kurdish Workers Party, but Ankara was not blameless. As an answer to the intermittent border troubles, it had armed hand-picked border villagers to guard their communities against attacks, thus alienating them and causing further polarization. The Turkish army had to move in, and in some cases cross into Iraq, to sort out the mess.

Pressure has built up on Turkey, a member of both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Jeddah-based Islamic Conference, amid persistent speculation, denied by Ankara, that Turkey may intervene in the Iraq-Iran war to crystallize the final outcome in its favour.

Although there is little evidence that Turkey has designs on contiguous ethnic Turkish regions of northern Iraq, the Kurds historically have been leery of betrayal. In 1975, the respective groups along the Iran-Iraq border were dumped as a result of the Algiers treaty. Although Kurdish groups on opposite sides accept largesse from Baghdad and Tehran, few have any

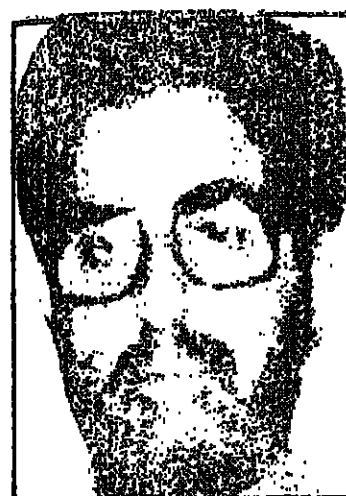
illusion that either government, much less Turkey — is sympathetic to their demand for a homeland.

In fact, there is no guarantee that the current Kurdish loyalties will survive the day after a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq. Likewise, there is no assurance that, in the absence of the war's divisive wedge, Kurdish groups will sink their differences to create a wider platform.

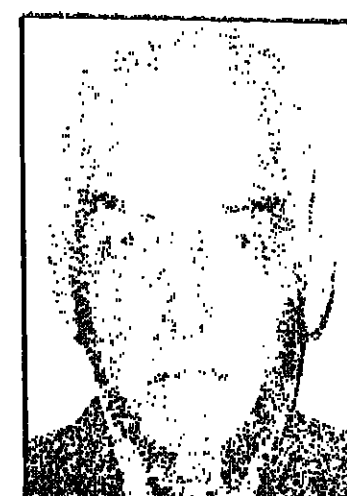
Outside the European drawing rooms of Kurdish exiles Kurds remain divided not only because of their patrons' politics but also because of linguistic, cultural and tribal differences. Yet they came close to winning a separate state by default when the 1920 Treaty of Sevres, in a punitive gesture to Ottoman Turkey, called for a Kurdish homeland in eastern Anatolia.

The treaty resolution was virtually overturned the following year when Mustafa Kemal Ataturk founded modern Turkey. The Kurds played pawns again, this time in a post-World War II confrontation between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American presence in Iran. Stalin helped his favourite Kurds declare a republic in the tiny city of Mahabad, but dropped the project when pressured by the Allies in 1946. Reza Shah promptly crushed the republic and executed its leader, Ghazi Mohammed.

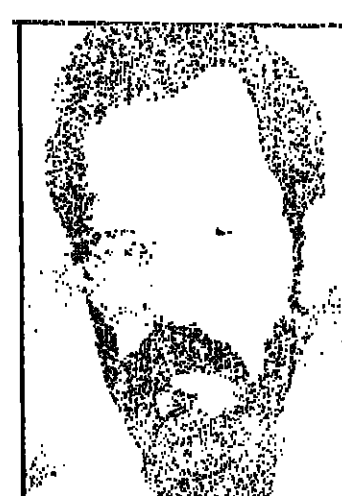
Present Kurdish stratagems, made vague by the divisive politics, are aimed at securing maximum advantage for Kurds, or particular Kurdish groups, before the war's end. But the frustrations and vindictiveness expressed by violence would only restrict the Kurd's manoeuvrability and chances. A tough line against Kurdish violence would be the inevitable response from governments, but it would also be a trap in which both governments and Kurdish guerrillas could inextricably find themselves.



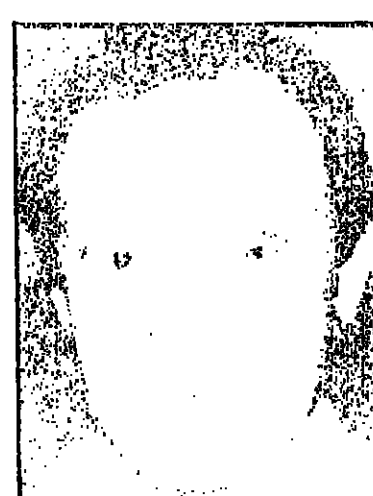
Clippo

By Maggie James
Special to The Star

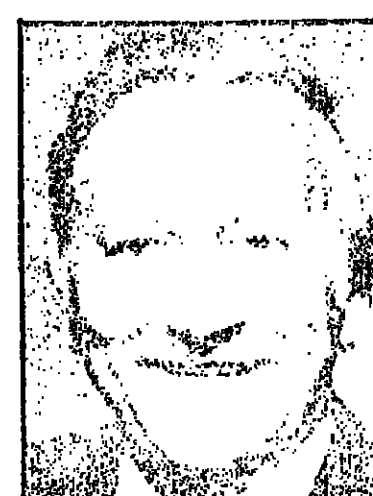
Tracy



Anderson



Sutherland



Reed

Lebanon

A captive's story

hands and kissed it."

Meanwhile, Carol Weir began the slow process of enlisting the support and help of such diverse personalities as President Hafez Al Assad of Syria, American Secretary of State George Schultz, former US President Jimmy Carter and various church authorities. Terry Waite, himself now a hostage for a

year, was also a prime mediator. At the outset of her quest and her approach to President Assad, Carol Weir writes, "The Damascus road was my first real step into the world of political lobbying. Assertiveness would become my strength and sole weapon in the battle I was to fight. It is significant that my family and my church were my support on this maiden journey into the world of politics."

She had concluded that, "The chaotic war in Lebanon and the war between Iran and Iraq played an important role in the flow of other political decisions. Everything could change at a moment's notice," adding, "I was worried about the climate of world opinion concerning the US role in the Mid-

East. Ben had been kidnapped not because of anything he had done, not because he was a Christian missionary, but simply because he was an American. I believed that this kidnapping of Americans was a result of our lack of concern for justice in the area."

Ben Weir tried to teach two of his guards English, but they were re-

Eventually Weir discovered that he was held by Islamic Jihad Shites in retaliation for the imprisonment of 17 Shiite extremists in Kuwait. "How could I ever be delivered from this dilemma?" he writes, "American influence would be key to any change in Kuwait. Would our government make any adjustments in its confused Middle East policy now?"

Ben Weir tried to teach two of his guards English, but they were re-

luctant students and he reveals, "Part of the torment of my captivity was that being a prisoner I could not serve someone else or interact with another person." He also confessed that, "One of my concerns was the obvious possibility that a major conflict might develop in the area where I was being held. I could imagine bombing by Israeli planes of our building and that I would have no escape because of being chained in my room."

"I also realized there could also be a violent attack by those Lebanese who opposed the Iranian revolutionaries and it might engulf my building. There was no way in which I could deal with these dark scenarios. I could only entrust myself to God to see me through whatever might take place."

Weir obtained some small satisfaction with basic comforts gained — for example, when the climate was cold he was delighted to receive some warm clothing; he had his long hair and beard cut. In the final few weeks of his captivity Weir was confined with four other hostages, not solitary as previously. One of these was the Associated Press Middle East correspondent, Terry Anderson, who is the longest held Western hostage in Beirut, after almost three years in captivity.

Carol Weir was discontented with the politics of the area. "The fundamentalist Iranian Revolutionary Guards had not entered Lebanon until the Israeli invasion in 1982. The United States was implicated by its tacit approval of that

Finally, a tribute to Terry Waite from Ben Weir, "I have seen at close range the weariness, the frustration, the unswerving commitment of Terry Waite to do everything in his power to negotiate the release of the remaining hostages.

In spite of ambiguities, discouragement, and personal risk, he has pressed on. From him I have gained a deeper appreciation of the unique role of the church ecumenical."

Maggie James is a member of the Research Unit of Academic File. She has written frequently on current affairs in the Arab world.

Two years in Beirut basement

AMMAN (Star) — The dim yellow bulbs festooning a makeshift overhead lighting system were the closest the 126 families in West Beirut's "Bank shelter" got to festive decorations on New Year's Eve in the bank basement garage that is their home and their protection.

The light is weak and the bulbs fade and glow without warning as the pirated main current waxes and wanes in a city where the only

predictable aspect of the electricity supply is its very unpredictability. Still, in an underground shelter without natural light, the bare bulbs seem a great deal better than nothing.

Hostilities in the city meant that the unfinished building never housed its intended banking business, but its safe, bare underground garage proved a godsend for hundreds of Palestinian refugees displaced from their homes

during the camps' wars of recent years in Beirut. For them, the concrete ramp down into the dark maw of the carpark entrance must have been a welcome sight indeed as refuge from the lighting, the shelling and the fear.

Many of the displaced families have been in the "Bank" for more than two years, but the numbers crowding the concrete shelter reached a peak early in 1987 with the siege of Shatila and Burj El-Barajneh camps at its fiercest: at that time, UNRWA had to evacuate nearly 40 persons from the Bank shelter to give emergency treatment for lack of oxygen.

Those days, however, the numbers using the Moussalib Street shelter have stabilized at around 550 persons, allowing some form of bearable living conditions for the families using the two floors below street-level. For the likes of Khaled Ali Shibli, a 10-year-old refugee whose family has been on the move since 1975, the basement is a home of sorts, but scarcely homey. "It's very dirty and there's not privacy," he says without enthusiasm. I have nothing to do," he shrugs. "I don't feel like doing anything anyway." Khaled had his fill of excitement, and



Blankets mark a family's space in the underground garage

more, when he found himself trapped inside Shatila during the assault as fighting escalated unexpectedly.

His mother Maryam, 40 years of age, looks even more listless. She is pregnant and lies on a floor-mat, holding one of her youngest boys in her arms. Her only protection and privacy is the wall of blankets suspended from rope-lines mark out her family's space.

What strikes the stranger entering the basement for the first time is the slight but pervasive

sweet-sour stench hanging in the stale air. UNRWA's water-lanterns call regularly, but inevitably with hundreds of people living and sleeping such confined quarters the odour of humanity lingers because there is only limited ventilation. And the fumes of heating oil and bottled cooking gas serve to sharpen the atmosphere. There is little unused space underground, as ropes, wires and string have been fixed to every possible anchorage, blankets hang to form the walls of family units without the privacy of ceilings.



Entrance to the Bank shelter, home to 550 displaced Palestine refugees in West Beirut

14 JANUARY 1988
THE JERUSALEM STAR

14 JANUARY 1988

THE JERUSALEM STAR 23

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Moab and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. year-round. Tel. 6517600.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and oil sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabel Hussein, Tel. 631457.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Hussein, Tel. 631457.

Terracotta Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Luweibdeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622398.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabel Amman, Tel. 626383.

Armenian Orthodox Church (Astrafah): Tel. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Astrafah, Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsan, Tel. 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church: Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 611296.

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

Azerbaijan: 641271/2
Arab Republic of Yemen: 642381/2
Australia: 637246/7
Austria: 644655
Austrian Embassy/Commercial Section: 674750/674852
Bahrain: 684145
Belgium: 675833
Brazil: 642169/642163
Bulgarian: 638385
Canada: 686124
Chad: 642735
China: 681336
Cyprus: 642863
Czechoslovakian: 686105/6
Danish Consulate General: 622334
French Consulate (Vice): 641273/4
Germany: 641351
German D.R.: 618311/2
Greek: 672331
Hungarian: 674618
India: 637252
Iran: 638331/2
Italy: 638185
Japanese: 672486/7
Yugoslavian: 686107
Kuwait: 676135/6
Libyan: 686118
Lebanese: 641381
Moroccan: 641481/2
Netherlands: 637967/637965
Indonesian: 675911
North Korean: 686349
Norwegian Consulate: 637184
Pakistani: 692767
People's Republic of China: 686138
Philippines: 645181
Polish: 687185
Qatar: 645112
Romanian: 686181
Saudi Arabia: 614154
South Korean: 686181
Soviet: 686181
Sudanese: 644281/2
Swedish: 686177/8
Swiss: 686177/8
Syrian: 686177/8
Tajik: 674307/8
Turkish: 642151
United Arab Emirates: 641281
United Kingdom: 641281
United States of America: 644371
USSR: 641158
Union of the B.E.C.: 686177/8
Yemen: 642381/2
Yugoslavian: 686105/6
Far East Commercial: 671550
Yemen Consulate: 642381/2
Yemen Consulate of St. Louis: 642381/2

Airlines Companies

Arab Air Cargo: 674191/95
Aeroflot: 641610
Air France: 686055/687625
Air India: 655377/651785
All India: 625303
American Airlines: 686058
Arab Wings: 684484
Austrian Airlines: 637380/687028
Balkan Airlines: 686058
British Airways: 641430
British Caledonian: 682111
Almavia: 624383
Cathay Pacific: 637380/687028
Emirates Airlines: 630011
Gulf Air: 682141/687381
Hungarian Airlines: 686058
Iberia: 637381/641038
Iraqi Airways: 625558/625558
Japan Air Lines: 630878
K.L.M.: 625176
Korean Airlines: 675524/682228
Kuwait Airways: 630144
Libyan Arab Airlines: 643831/2
Lufthansa: 601744
Malaysian Airline: 639575/663446
M.E.A.: 686104
Olympic: 630128/639433
P.A.: 625981
Philippine Airlines: 670155
Polish Airlines: 625981
Qatar: 641430/658441
Royal Jordanian: 686141
Romanian Airlines: 637380/687028
Sabena Belgian Airlines: 675558-9
Saudia: 686058
Scandinavian Airlines: 604640/607185
Singapore Airlines: 676177/676189
Sudan Airlines: 686111
Swire Air (S.A.): 642943/641808
Swire Air: 642943/641808
Thai Airways: 604640/607185
Trans Mediterranean: 625430/625430
Tristar World Airline: 625430/625430
Almavia: 625430/625430
Turkish Airlines: 686105/686112
Yemen-Arab Airways: 642381/2
Yugoslavian Airlines: 686105/6

DIARY

CALENDAR

Films

Reserve your seats now for the French Cultural Centre's night of horror and intrigue on 21 January. A late-night buffet follows Le Trou, at 6 p.m. and La femme d'a cote at 8:30, and prepares you for the midnight shivers of Bob le flambeur. All films are sub-titled in Arabic.

The American Centre continues its memorial to Martin Luther King with Guess Who's Coming to Dinner at 7 on 14 January.

The Goethe Institute has a video for children — The War of the Buttons at 4 p.m. on 16 January.

Exhibition

The French Cultural Centre presents "Medical

Research in France" in videos and photos, 16 — 28 January.

Recital

Peter Schmalz is presented in a piano recital at the Amra Hotel at 8 p.m. on 18 January. Tickets are available at the hotel and at the Goethe Institute.

Lecture

Yusra Jawharieh Anita presents a demonstrative lecture on Fourteen Different Arabic Musical Instruments at the Royal Cultural Centre 20 January at 8 p.m.

Exhibitions

The Royal Cultural Centre is hosting an exhibit of Soviet art 12 - 17 January.

IDD CODES

Dial 00 for IDD access lines

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Argentina 54
Burkina Faso 226
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Austria 43
Bahrain 973
Bangladesh 880
Belgium 32
Bolivia 591
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Bulgaria 359
Canada 1
Chad 927
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Denmark 45
Ecuador 593
Egypt 20
Finland 358
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Greece 30
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Korea 82
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Lebanon 961
Libya 963
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Morocco 212
Netherlands 31
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Pakistan 92
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Paraguay 595
Peru 51
Philippines 63
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Qatar 974
Romania 40
Saudi Arabia 966
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South Africa 27
Spain 34
Sweden 46
Switzerland 41
Syria 963
Taiwan 886
Thailand 66
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U.S.S.R. 7
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Yugoslavia 38

Tunisia 216
Turkey 90
Ukraine 380
U.S.A. 1
U.K. 44
U.S.S.R. 7
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Yugoslavia 38

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Argentina 54
Burkina Faso 226
Australia 61
Austria 43
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Bangladesh 880
Belgium 32
Bolivia 591
Brazil 51
Bulgaria 359
Canada 1
Chad 927
China 86
Czechoslovakia 42
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Denmark 45
Ecuador 593
Egypt 20
Finland 358
France 33
Germany (WFRG) 49
Greece 30
India 91
Indonesia 62
Italy 39
Japan 81
Korea 82
Kuwait 965
Lebanon 961
Libya 963
Malaysia 60
Mexico 52
Morocco 212
Netherlands 31
Norway 47
Oman 968
Pakistan 92
Panama 507
Paraguay 595
Peru 51
Philippines 63
Poland 48
Portugal 351
Qatar 974
Romania 40
Saudi Arabia 966
Singapore 65
South Africa 27
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Switzerland 41
Syria 963
Taiwan 886
Thailand 66
Turkey 90
U.S.A. 1
U.K. 44
U.S.S.R. 7
Yemen 967
Yugoslavia 38

Important Numbers

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate 891228
Amman Civil Defence 198,199
Civil Defence Jiddat 271293, 273131
Civil Defence Qawelam 770733
Civil Defence Dair Alla 873066
Ambulance 193, 776111
Amman downtown fire brigade 198
First aid 636241
Blood Bank 773033
Civil Defence rescue 681111
Fire headquarters 622090-3
Police rescue 686105
Police headquarters 682111, 637777
Traffic police 686890/1
Electric Power Co. 638381/4, 624861
Municipal water complaints 771125/6
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 63330/80

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn. 844281/6
Al-Jabal Maternity, J. Amn. 842411/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 82502
Majma, J. Amman 836140
Palestine, Shamsan 684171/4
Shamsan Hospital 886131
University Hospital 84581/8
Al-Muhsin Hospital 687227/8
The Islamic, Abdali 886127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali 884184/8
Italian, Al-Muhsin 77101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafah 776111/28
Army, Majma 891811/15
Queen Alia Hospital 802240/80
Amal Hospital 874165

GENERAL

Jordan Television 776111/18
Radio Jordan 774111/19
Ministry of Tourism 842311
Hotel complaints 88412
Price complaints 881178
Telephone information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 12
Overseas calls 12
Repair service 11

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre
Tel. 681021
American Centre 644071
American Centre Library 641021
British Council 686147
French Cultural Centre 641021
Goethe Institute 641021
Soviet Cultural Centre 641021
Spanish Cultural Centre 641021
Turkish Cultural Centre 641021
Haya Aris Centre 681618
Hussein Youth City 681618
Y.W.C.A. 681618
Amman Municipal Library 681618
Univ. of Jordan Library 681618

Cinemas
Cornwall 67740
Rainbow 681021
Opera 67740
Piazza 681021
Raphan 681021
Al-Hussein 681021
Zahran 681021
Bauman 681021

Sports Clubs

Al Hussein Sports Club 681021
Orthodox Club 681021
Royal Automobile Club 681021
Royal Shooting Club 78207
Royal Chess Club 681021
Royal Racing Club 09-6123

HOTELS

Amman

Holiday Inn 681021
Marriott 681021
Regency 681021
Jerusalem 681021
Intercontinental 681021
Ambassador 681021
Commodore 681021
Middle East 681021
Grand Palace 681021
Tyche 681021
International 681021
San Rock 681021
Alia Gateway 681021
Amra 681021
Piazza 681021

Aqaba

Holiday Inn 6420
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Al-Cazar 4131
Coral Beach 4533
Aqamarina 2008

RENT-A-CAR

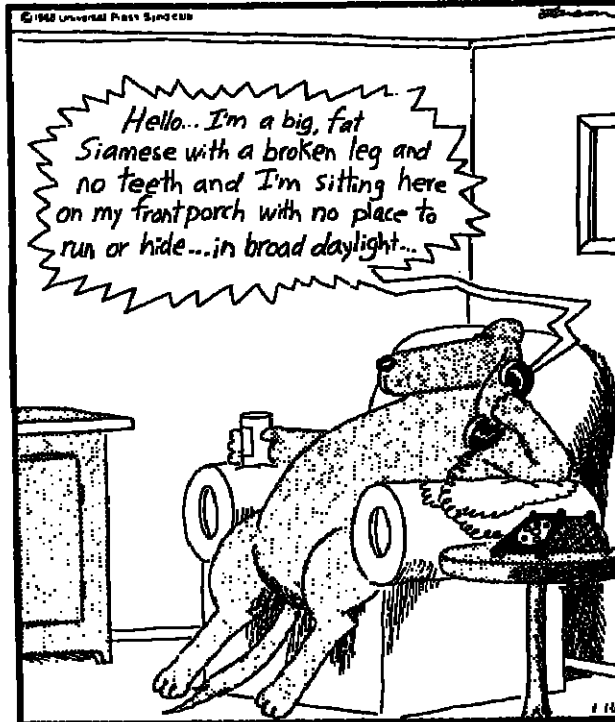
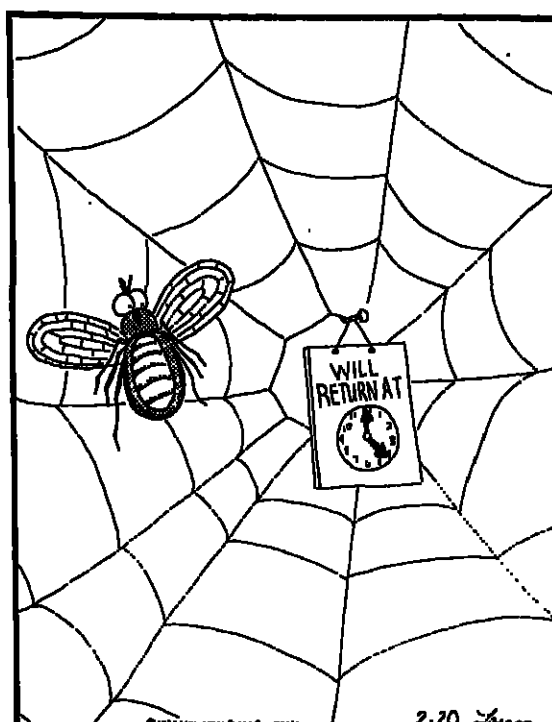
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National 686161
Nobo 686161
Polis 686161
Robit Amman 686161
Al-Rimal 686161
Al-Said 686161
Al-Samer 686161
Safite 686161
Star 686161
Tiger 686161
Trust 686161
Trust 686161
Al-Waha 644842/644842
Amin Jarrar (Ave) 686161
Amman 686161
Arabian 686161
Avis-Jarrar 06-5102/5102
Budget 686161
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De'na 686161
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Early wheel gangs



Dial-a-Cat

THE FAR SIDE

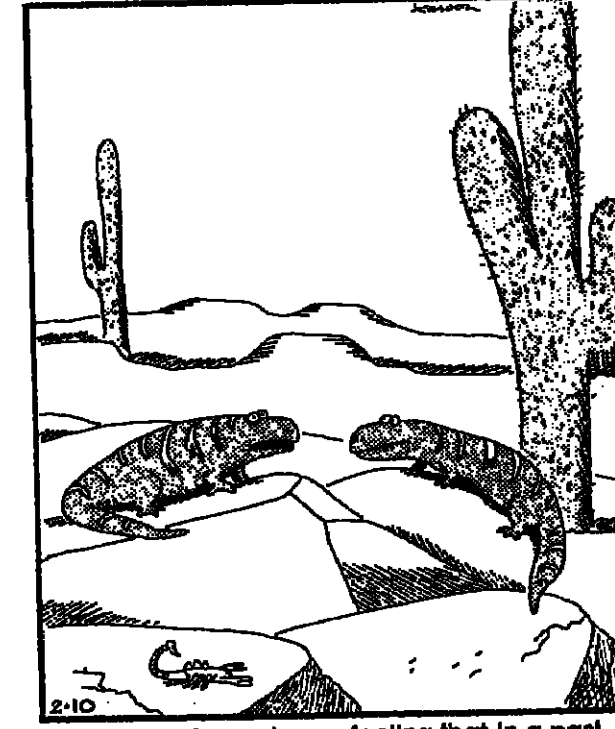
By GARY LARSON



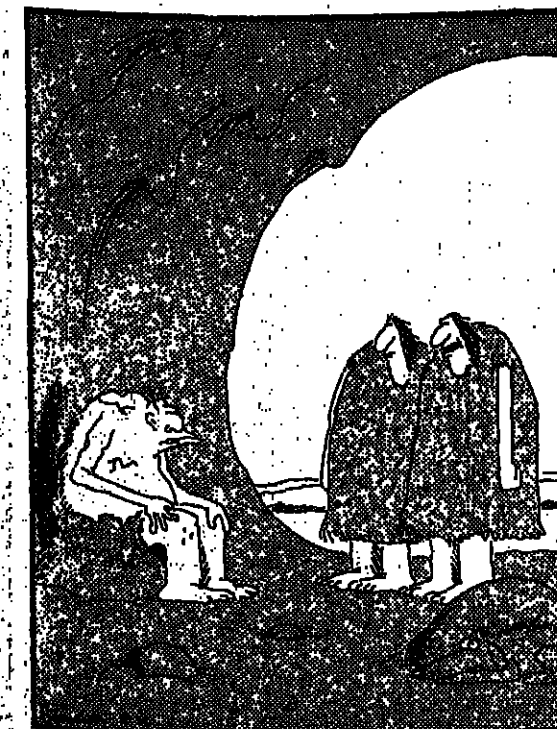
"Oh! Four steps to the left and then three to the right! ... What kind of a dance was I doing?"



Suddenly, in the middle of the flock, the cock is goosed.



"There it is again ... a feeling that in a past life I was someone named Shirley MacLaine."



"Seems like Grandpa's been here forever — fossilized right there on his favorite rock. ... Scores the hell out of the dog."



"Oh, thank! You've done it! ... If only we had a camera — but, of course, I'm getting ahead of myself."



"Well, that about does it for the nose — I'm starting to hit cartilage."

